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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1877. NO. 131.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Bills Introduced and Bills Considered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 9, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten A. M.

The following bills passed second reading:

An act prohibiting persons from being at the same time interested in contracts for the supplies to cities and counties, and sureties for any officer thereof.

An act authorizing common pleas courts to direct the bedding of inquests in cases of inquisition and habitual drunkards, to be heard before a pronouotary and jury, drawn from the panel of jurors in attendance.

An act to prevent the abuse and oppression of live stock while in transit.

An act regulating the term of members of town councils in the several boroughs.

A large number of bills passed first reading. Among them the following were the most important:

An act to authorize the clerks of the various courts of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer to take recognizances and bail and approve bonds in certain cases.

An act providing for attachments on wages for necessaries furnished to families.

An act to authorize gas and water companies to borrow money and to secure the same by bond and mortgage.

An act to protect the people against incompetent practitioners of medicine and obstetrics.

An act to facilitate the settlement of estates of decedents.

An act relating to burial grounds and cemeteries situated in and adjacent to incorporated boroughs.

An act to prevent county superintendents of common schools from managing or teaching private schools.

An act to prescribe the duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in paying out salaries of county, city or borough superintendents of public schools.

A supplementary act prescribing the proceedings and penalties in cases of failure to keep roads in repair.

The following bills were read in place:

By Senator Dill, an act permitting fishing with nets in the rivers of the Commonwealth.

By Senator McNeill, an act granting permission of the State of Pennsylvania for the acquisition of lands of the State bordering on the Ohio and Monongahela rivers to the United States for purposes of building dams, locks, &c., for the maintenance of slack-water.

Adjourned until Monday evening at eight o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House met at ten A. M. Numerous petitions, asking for the re-enactment of the Local Option law were presented.

Mr. Long, of Allegheny, read a memorial from the inspectors of the Western Penitentiary withdrawing the Penitentiary Annex bill.

The following bills were reported affirmatively from the committees:

An act to prevent frequent changes of school books in the public schools of the city of Pittsburgh.

An act requiring the court to fix the amount of bail for collectors of district and township debts.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. McGill, of Allegheny, an act relating to game and fish. Also, to prevent superintendents of common schools from engaging in teaching and training pupils for teachers. Also, a supplementary act relating to road improvements of West Deer township, Allegheny county.

An act allowing county commissioners to select jurors.

An act to determine the compensation of newspaper publishers for advertising legal notices.

Mr. Stewart, of Lawrence, offered the following resolution which was agreed to: "That the Senate return to the House the joint resolution fixing the term of members for final adjournment." Yeas 142, nays 7.

Mr. Stewart's resolution was offered to enable the House to correct an ambiguity in the amendment to the constitution being offered to, which might affect the question of compensation of members of the Legislature for services rendered at an adjourned session.

The following bills passed first reading:

An act to facilitate the collection of borough taxes.

An act authorizing the judges of the courts of common pleas to do certain acts heretofore requiring the concurrence of two or more judges.

An act allowing sheriffs to invoke a *posse comitatus* to quell lawlessness.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

An act requiring railroad companies to increase the height of bridges at road crossings.

An act relating to cruelty to children.

An act to revise, amend and produce certainty in fee bills of justices of the peace.

An act to relieve charitable devises and bequests from payment of collateral inheritance tax.

Adjourned until Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Upon a full hearing before the Governor, State Treasurer, Auditor General and Attorney General, the allotment of the contract for public printing by Secretary Quay to Lane S. Hart has been unanimously approved.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Peter Gerdune, scale inspector for the Pennsylvania Railway Company, was run over and killed by cars in Cleveland on Thursday.

A Hamilton, Ontario, dispatch says: William Cook, of Beverely township, last evening fatally shot his daughter, and then killed himself.

Eight bodies of the crew of the oyster schooner Laura, capsized near Annapolis, in the gale of December 10th, were recovered on Thursday. The bodies are well preserved.

The Philadelphia police made a descent on a cock pit near the Centennial grounds, and captured forty men. Patrick McCrary, one of the sports of the main, was shot dead during the excitement of the raid. The police did not use fire arms.

Charles Henry Simpson and Martin Henry, both colored, were hanged yesterday at Port Tobacco, Maryland, for the murder of John W. Everett in July, 1876. Simpson's neck was broken; Henry died from strangulation. About four thousand persons, mostly colored, witnessed the execution.

Alfred Taylor, William Buckley, *alias* Murphy, James Johns and Vincent Wood, all colored, were arrested in Cincinnati yesterday by a United States detective, charged with dealing in counterfeit money. It is asserted that they have been shoving the ten dollar counterfeit note of the National Bank of Muncie, Ind., and that they are a portion of the gang led by Ogle and McKeenan, who were recently arrested.

Ex-detective James White, on trial in the United States District Court in Cincinnati, charged with procuring illegal votes to be cast at the late Presidential election, was yesterday found guilty and remanded for sentence. This is one of about a dozen convictions in the same court against individual members of a gang of illegal voters. Ephraim Holland, recently arrested in New York, is implicated in the same business, and the testimony in the cases already tried point to him as chief of the gang. He was expected to arrive last night.

About twenty minutes past twelve last night the boiler of the *Daily News* establishment, owned by Anderson, Lamson & Co., and situated on Fifth avenue, between Madison and Washington streets, Chicago, exploded without warning, and demolished the two-story extension of the building in which it is situated, besides breaking a large amount of glass, ruining a folder and injuring the four-cylinder press to some extent. The loss could not be ascertained last night, but is not very heavy. The engineer and four folders were in the room at the time the explosion occurred, but none of them were very seriously injured, though two or three of them were scalded and bruised.

At Franklin, Ind., yesterday morning, R. T. Taylor, the defaulting cashier of the First National Bank of that place, was found lying in the back room of Dr. Payne's office, in an apparently unconscious condition. He was removed to his residence, and the doctors pronounced him insane and in a very critical condition. Being subject to heart disease, they say death may occur at any moment. He had no money with him, and claims that his traveling bag, which was supposed to have contained the money, was left in a caboose car. He is thought to have arrived during the night on a freight train. He says he has been absent six years. At one o'clock Taylor was unconscious. The belief at Franklin is that the loss of the bank will reach one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The general ledger and other books of importance are still missing.

Why Is It So?

Why do prompt men buy their flour and groceries at the Checkered Front?

Electoral Tribunal.

Final Decision in Florida Case.

Electoral Vote to be Counted for Hayes.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1877.

The Electoral Commission adjourned to-night at 8:30, after a secret session lasting, with but a brief recess, from ten A. M. The session was devoted not so much to consideration of arguments on the question of the ineligibility of Humphreys as upon the principles involved in the whole case, which were embraced in a general report to be submitted to the joint convention to-morrow at one o'clock P. M. The vote in favor of the Hayes electors was eight to seven, the principles which entered into the action of the tribunal also entering into the report. In this feature of the report, which will not be made public until to-morrow, it is stated that there is nothing in the action of the courts of Florida or in the constitutional authorities to affect the validity of the votes given to Hayes. By the vote on the question of Humphreys' eligibility, it was generally agreed that he was not in office when he voted as an elector, and therefore no division was had in the commission on the question of his vote. It is ascertained that the report is a fair expression of the principles involved, which would go far toward a fair and impartial solution of the questions at issue before the tribunal. In its main features the report will cover the points of the controversy in Louisiana, but in some details will require special consideration.

The report of the Senate committee on the Oregon case, already given in these dispatches, will present the law and facts in that case for consideration. To-morrow two hours will be consumed in consideration in the two Houses separately. The House will put itself on record against the decision, when the two will assemble in joint convention and the vote of Florida be counted for Hayes.

A few Democrats claim that the action to-day does not prejudice their case in Louisiana. The leaders, however, most emphatically consider that it does. The action to-day will greatly expedite the consideration of the remaining States subject to controversy. It is evident that the Democrats, in their arguments, have taken the worst possible position on the question, by claiming a right to go into a canvass of the returns of the States. This is contrary to all their doctrines of States' rights. Members of the tribunal say that the preliminary work on Florida has consumed much time, but in having established the principles by which to govern their actions, are now satisfied that they can conclude the Presidential question in two weeks.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The Electoral Commission were in secret session from ten A. M. until 8:30 this evening, continuously, with the exception of two short recesses. Almost the entire time until nearly the close of the session was occupied with debate, in which every one of the fifteen members of the commission by turns participated. Two or three of the ablest and several of the leading members read elaborately prepared opinions upon the main points at issue, and the discussion is understood to have been, from the commencement to its close, of extraordinary power and ability. The question of the eligibility of Humphreys was not made the subject of much discussion, nor was any vote taken concerning it. At one stage of the proceedings, however, Senator Thurman offered a resolution declaring that there was not sufficient evidence offered to show that Humphreys was not a bona fide commissioner on the 7th day of November. This resolution was criticised by several Republican members, on the ground that it might carry an implication that if Humphreys had been such a commissioner the vote would have been invalid, and the resolution was not adopted, there seeming to be practically a unanimity of opinion that Humphreys' resignation was legally effectual, being tendered and accepted before the election.

About six o'clock P. M., the debate being ended, Senator Edmunds submitted a resolution declaring in substance that the four Republican electoral votes of Florida should be counted, and embodying also various reasons for such declaration.

Representative Hunton offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the electors named in certificate No. 2, to wit: Wilkinson Call, J. E. Yenge, Robert Bullock and Robert B. Hilton, are the four persons who were duly appointed electors by the State of Florida on the 7th day of November, and that their votes as certified by such certificate are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States.

This substitute was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

Mr. Edmunds then withdrew his resolution, and Mr. Garfield offered the following, which was adopted by the foregoing vote reversed:

Resolved, That the four persons, to wit: Frederick C. Humphreys, Charles W. Pearce, William H. Holden and Thomas W. Long, were duly appointed electors of President and Vice President of the State of Florida, and that the votes cast by the aforesaid four persons are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States.

The vote in detail on the adoption of this resolution was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, Messrs. Edmunds, Bradley and Miller were appointed a committee to draft a report of the decision of the commission, with a brief statement of the reasons therefor, to be signed by the members agreeing therein, and to be transmitted to the joint session of the two Houses, as required by the Electoral act.

The argumentative resolution previously offered and withdrawn by Mr. Edmunds was adopted by the committee of three, with a few verbal changes, as their report, and about eight o'clock it was signed by the eight members of the commission who had voted for the vote of Mr. Garfield resolution. The formal decision or report to Congress is very brief, but its complete phraseology is withheld from publicity tonight from considerations of etiquette, as it is to be presented to-morrow morning to the President of the Senate under seal, to be by him immediately laid before the joint session of the two Houses. Its points, however, can be accurately stated as follows:

First, The commission, exercising the power of both Houses under the law, and having examined all certificates and papers referred to them, find that they have no authority to hear evidence *aliundi*, or in other words to hear evidence outside of the certificate of the Governor of the State of Florida, founded upon the determination of the Canvassing Board of the State as to its vote.

Second, The commission could not consider as evidence any act of the Legislature or courts in determining whom the State had appointed electors after the day said electors gave their vote.

Third, In regard to the alleged ineligibility of F. C. Humphreys, there was not sufficient proof that he held the office on the 7th of November.

The Secretary of the commission will tomorrow morning deliver to the President *pro tem.* of the Senate the formal decision above described, together with all certificates and accompanying papers in the Florida case which were referred to the commission, and the Secretary will also deliver to the Speaker of the House a formal notification, signed by the President of the commission, that their decision has been communicated to the President *pro tem.* of the Senate. Thereupon, in compliance with the Electoral act, the two Houses will again meet and the decision will be read and entered on the journal of each House, and the vote of Florida will immediately be counted for Hayes and Wheeler, unless upon objection being made in writing by at least three Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, and the two Houses shall separately concur in ordering otherwise. It being known that the two Houses will not so concur, it is not thought likely that any objection will be made to the immediate counting of the Florida Republican votes, as this would be an unnecessary waste of time.

FIRE RECORD.

A fire in 194 and 196 West Houston street, New York, on Thursday night, damaged stock and building about forty thousand dollars.

At Swanton, Vt., yesterday, a fire, beginning in C. C. Long's store, burned south to, and including, Hogle's block, and north to H. W. Farras' block, occupied by S. S. Morey. Loss about one hundred thousand dollars, about two thirds covered by insurance.

The ball given in the Norfolk, Va., navy yard on Thursday night, in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis and the Russian naval officers, was a brilliant affair.

The Double Medal Steinway Pianos Can be had only at H. Kieber & Bros.', 122 Wood street. Beware of imitations.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

LORD DERBY DEFINES ENGLAND'S POLICY.

LONDON, February 9.—Lord Derby, in his speech on the address, declared England's policy had been to press the recommendations of the conference upon the Porte, but not to use or sanction the use of force, and at the same time not to undertake to protect Turkey from the force used by the Powers. With regard to the Czar's assurances, though he believed in the Czar's sincerity, still even the Czar might be compelled to act against his personal wishes. The Duke of Argyle declared his belief that the Government policy of never forcing Turkey to comply with their wishes would end in disastrous war.

GREEK JOURNALS BURNED.

ATHENS, February 9.—Two Greek journals published at Trieste, accused of being in the way of Russia, were publicly burned last night.

THE ENGLISH LIBERAL VIEW.

LONDON, February 9.—Detailed reports of the speeches made yesterday by Earl Granville in the House of Lords and the Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons show that the Liberal party intend to uphold the view that England should co operate with the other Powers for the coercion of Turkey, and even co-operate with Russia alone if the other Powers declined to act. Earl Granville said: "If the Government's influence were used in persuading Europe in one body to come forward and insist, as they have a moral and just right to do, that Turkey shall perform the promises she has so long delayed, the result could not be doubtful. It may be said you are not able to persuade the European Powers, but I am not sure that the impression does not prevail that England is the only obstacle. At all events, you would not be much worse off after making the attempt. Will anybody tell me that if once the Turks get it into their heads, if they really believed that not only England but the whole of Europe is absolutely and seriously in earnest in this matter, that Turkey, which up to this moment has been influenced by one Power, could resist the united Powers of Europe? I believe it would be utterly unnecessary to resort to coercion. I believe if the Government will follow that course, they will meet with great success, and they will receive the congratulations and approval of all parties and all classes of this country."

The Marquis of Hartington said: "There are some among us (I trust that the Government do not belong to the number) who look with calmness, if not satisfaction, at the prospect of leaving Turkey and Russia face to face, and the prospect of war between them. I ask whether the danger of that position as regards English interests has diminished—whether it has not rather increased, since the time when Canning, rather than encounter perils of such a situation, rather than allow Russia to take upon herself singly the task of enforcing the the proposals which had been agreed upon between England and Turkey, as to the affairs of Greece, was willing even to go to the length of proposing to co-operate with Russia for the purpose of attaining the end in view. I am unwilling to believe that the resources of diplomacy are exhausted by the failure of the conference. Of this, at all events, I am sure, that the Government will take a heavy responsibility upon themselves if they do not strive to do everything in their power to preserve concerted action among the Powers for the accomplishment of those beneficent objects, for which the conference labored, but unfortunately labored vainly, to attain."

A SPEECH INTERPRETED.

LONDON, February 9.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading article, says: "Sir Stafford Northcote's speech in the House of Commons last evening can signify nothing but this: that he cannot admit that the Great Powers have done with the proposals of the conference because they have been rejected by the Porte, nor allow that the new Turkish Constitution is to be taken as an answer to the wish and appeal of the Powers."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that the Government in Lords and Commons have spoken with different voices. It says: "Perhaps Midhat Pasha's fall and Edhem Pasha's accession may have suggested to certain members of the Administration that Lord Salisbury's threatening language at the close of the conference may be repeated with advantage now."

CIRCULAR FROM THE PORTE ON THE FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 9.—The circular of the Porte on the failure of the conference, dated January 25, after recapitulating the arguments justifying the rejection of the proposals of the Powers, comments in a very contemptuous tone on the assertion made by General Ignatieff in the final sitting of the conference that the Porte, by its action, had virtually abrogated the treaty of Paris. The Porte declares that nothing could have been easier for the Turkish delegates, if they had considered such a course expedient, than to show that General Ignatieff's assertion was defective both in form and substance. The delegates, however, remained silent, as General Ignatieff's remarks were irrelevant to the object of the conference. The European delegates, by their silence, have an unequivocal sign of astonishment at the language in which General Ignatieff pretended to express the views of the whole conference.

DECAPITATED.

LONDON, February 9.—A dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* reports that the chief of the St. Petersburg press bureau has been dismissed by order of the Czar for permitting a journal to use language detrimental to peace and concord with friendly governments.

EFFORTS TO PROVOKE WAR.

LONDON, February 9.—The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch says M. Kartsoff, Russian Consul General, is still openly opposing peace. He is recognized as identified with the plans of Sclavonic societies. It is believed in the highest circles that official Russia earnestly desires peace between Servia and Turkey, as it would remove the cause of constant irritation with Austria and leave Russia at liberty to deal with Bulgaria. The Russian Sclavonic societies desire war, believing Turkish occupation would follow and force the Russian Government to take active steps immediately. They also desire to provoke the Hungarians, believing that the Sclavonians in Austria must triumph if aroused by any overt act of the Hungarian minority. The question of peace or war hangs upon the relative strength of the influence exercised in Belgrade by official and unofficial Russia.

Four thousand men left Belgrade on Thursday for Gladova. The Servians are concentrating all their force in that quarter.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says it is reported that Servia is about to mobilize three more army corps to operate on the Upper Danube in the event of war.

Austria.

A NEW CABINET FOR HUNGARY.

VIENNA, February 9.—Baron Sennyey, leader of the Hungarian Conservatives, and Herr Von Gzekhely, President of the Court of Cassation, arrived here to-day to open negotiations respecting the formation of a new Hungarian Cabinet.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The steamships Wisconsin and Caledonia, from New York, have arrived out.

The Madrid *Tiempo* announces that the King has signed a decree dissolving the Senate and ordering fresh elections.

Ashtabula Bridge Investigation.

CLEVELAND, February 9.—The *Leader's* Ashtabula special says the inquest was resumed, and Charles Hilton sworn. He is a civil engineer in the employ of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; he has made a thorough examination of the broken bridge; he thinks the lower lateral braces were not attached at the best points, but that it did not materially injure the bridge because of the stiffness of the lower cords; in his examination of the bridge he found nothing to indicate that the braces had moved from their original position before the bridge fell; he would not consider the displacement and cutting away of the main brace and misplacement of the lower lateral bracing all right, but would consider that these defects would constitute a fatal weakness in the bridge to be in perfect repair; it is one which he would not recommend at all for railroad traffic. He is the last of the expert witnesses to be examined by this court. Two or three other witnesses are expected within a few days, after which the jury will adjourn for a week to allow the Coroner an opportunity to attend to outside matters pertaining to the verdict, after which the jury will reconvene and render a verdict. The three unidentified bodies which were left in the vault for identification have been ordered buried.

Messrs. Allen Kirkpatrick & Co. The well known wholesale grocers and seed dealers, No. 271 Liberty street, report a "picking up" of trade with encouraging prospects for the opening of spring. This old established house is a pioneer, its regular patrons throughout Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, and always does a steady business. They have on hand at all times a full line of groceries and make a speciality of seeds of which they are always prepared to supply full assortments. Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Co. give close personal attention to the interest of their customers, and when a man buys once from them he nearly always finds them again and again. They make it a point to fill all orders with the utmost possible promptness. turhs

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Raid on Southern Illicit Distillers.

The Business to be Broken Up.

The Cameron Breach of Promise Suit.

An Attempt to Blackmail the Senator.

Books Not to be Put Upon the Free List.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1877.

Raid on Illicit Distillers.

Information received at the Internal Revenue office to-day states that troops have arrived at Greensboro, N. C., preparatory to making a raid on illicit distillers in the mountain region in that State. The illicit distillers of North and South Carolina and Georgia have of late been carrying on their business in the most open manner, and when raided on by the revenue officials have made armed resistance, and during the past three weeks have killed three or four Government officers. During the past few days the revenue officers, assisted by United States troops, have captured over forty illicit distilleries in the State of Georgia. The Government is organizing a raid on this class of law-breakers in South Carolina. Revenue officers and troops are stationed at such points in North and South Carolina as leads to the belief that illicit distillation in those two States will soon be broken up.

Attempt to Blackmail Senator Cameron.

The breach of promise case of Mrs. Mary S. Oliver against Simon Cameron is evidently one of those attempts at blackmail to which public men are not unfrequently subjected. The woman in question is said to be a granddaughter of Commodore Stewart, famous in naval annals as in command of the frigate Constitution, and captured the Levant and Cyanne in the war of 1812. She is the widow of an army officer. Senator Cameron and Commodore Stewart were warm friends in early life, and the question held a position in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but lost it sometime since. She has repeatedly applied for favors which the Senator and old friendship he was disposed to help her, but so far as marriage was concerned the subject never entered his mind. It is believed that she was prompted to this extraordinary proceeding by outside parties.

Books not to Go on the Free List.

Mr. Wood, acting Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, says that the statement printed in a Philadelphia paper mailed to him, to the effect that the bill to place books on the free list had been reconsidered, was wholly unfounded and incorrect. That measure had not been considered in any shape whatever, and was only calculated to effect mischievous misrepresentation of those behind whom, for which the conference labored, but unfortunately labored vainly, to attain."

A SPEECH INTERPRETED.

LONDON, February 9.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading article, says: "Sir Stafford Northcote's speech in the House of Commons last evening can signify nothing but this: that he cannot admit that the Great Powers have done with the proposals of the conference because they have been rejected by the Porte, nor allow that the new Turkish Constitution is to be taken as an answer to the wish and appeal of the Powers."

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The Pesyer Case Dismissed.

The Senate committee to-day examined Peyser, the Virginia carpet-bagger ineligible Democratic electors, and dismissed the case. An officer of the Government to-day visited Baltimore, where Peyser is said to have been naturalized in 1867, but was refused an examination of the papers. There is a mystery about this case which the Senate committee have not thought best to have overlooked. It is probable that the investigation will be revived, unless a full transcript of the records in Baltimore be furnished.

The Democrats Excited.

Since the action of the majority of the commission in deciding according to the facts and arguments in the Florida case, the Democratic members of the tribunal, according to intimations, have become somewhat excited, and they are alleged by competent authorities to have indicated some bitterness in the deliberations to day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1877.

LOUISIANA INQUIRY—THE ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A REPUBLICAN ELECTOR.

The Senate sub-committee had A. B. Levisee, the alleged ineligible elector, before them to-day. In the course of his examination, witness said a proposition was made to him, on behalf of Governor Nicholls, his electoral vote for Samuel J. Tilden; on the 4th of December witness was at the residence of Mrs. Barlow, on Constantinople street, New Orleans; had dined out, and returning home, Mrs. Barlow and her daughter being present, one of them gave him a telegram, signed by Hon. Thomas C. W. Johnson at Cassidy's Hotel on important business; Johnson wrote the note at Mrs. Barlow's; the ladies asked witness to go down, which he complied; that he left the ladies; the ladies thought Johnson wanted witness to vote for Tilden.

Mr. Johnson, an active Democrat, called not intending to see the witness to meet S. M. Ashur (whom witness had known as a banker in Shreveport,) at Cassidy's. Witness did so, first informing Marshal Pitkin of his suspicions. Ashur and witness walked to a retired part of the town. Ashur said he had important business to propose, and would make a fair proposition as a broker. He then presented his offer, whether witness would be willing to receive a certain sum of money, say thirty or forty thousand dollars, and refuse his ticket as elector. Witness gave no direct answer, as he had arranged to do with Pitkin, and asked several questions, and finally said the price was too small, that he might as well receive $200,0000 as $60,000; that it was a big chance to make a big thing; that it only happened once in a hundred years that one man had an opportunity to make a President, and that Johnson might see his friends that Levisee was not unwilling to listen to the proposition, but that they had not got up to his price; that if they would telegraph another meeting that night.

At the second interview Ashur said witness would be required to cast his vote for Tilden openly; witness replied to the question and put him off, and struck to his price of two hundred thousand dollars; finally, after more close inquiry, the witness wanted to know who his backers were; then he went to see his friends in a hurry and was back in half an hour; witness asked whom he had seen and he gave the name of Walter Pugh; Ashur said $100,000 was the utmost that could be raised by Pugh or backers, and he asked witness to go with him next morning to the committee and they would meet the money man. Pugh is the moneyed man. The witness and Ashur went to the place appointed and met the two men as described. The man, said to be a monied capitalist, was introduced as Hernandez, a prominent New Orleans broker. Hernandez spoke to witness, and the witness introduced Ashur to him. Hernandez wished to talk, and witness declined, saying Hernandez could talk to Ashur, as he was the party to talk to. Witness then went home, after an appointment for the next morning at the St. Charles Hotel; met Ashur next day at eleven o'clock, and made an appointment for noon, when they again met, and Ashur said $100,000 was all that could be raised. Witness stuck to his $200,000, and said it was not worth while to talk about it any more. Ashur is a Jew, a fine business man, and a good neighbor. Witness regrets to have to expose his name. Witness reported all these proceedings to Pitkin as they took place, and Pitkin was well satisfied with what witness had done; he has never seen Johnson since.

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TESTIMONY OF JUDGE CAVANAC.

Judge Cavanac, counsel for the Democratic party before the Louisiana Returning Board, testified to the House committee to-day that some affidavits, dated November 18, were received by mail from De Soto parish, November 25. He asked Bell, clerk to the board, when those affidavits had been received, and the clerk replied November 18th. A minute later the witness saw Kenner go to the clerk and whisper something, and then the clerk made some changes in the receipt book. The witness asked Mr. Abell what he was doing, and the latter replied "nothing." Witness then took the receipt book and found that Abell had changed the date of the receipt from 18 to 25. The affidavits were all sworn to before Woolley, Clerk of the Court in New Orleans.

ATTEMPT TO BLACKMAIL SENATOR CAMERON.

Senator Cameron says the suit against him for breach of promise is stimulated by blackmailers, who will be exposed. The Senator some time ago procured a situation for the plaintiff in the Treasury Department, but she was dismissed, and he declined to have her restored.

SOMETHING ABOUT MADDOX.

At the session to day of the House committee in connection with the electoral vote, Captain C. Irving Ditley, of Baltimore, testified that the reputation of J. H. Maddox as to truth and veracity among the citizens of Baltimore is not good; witness would not believe him under oath; Maddox's reputation for honesty is not very good either.

Mr. Lawrence offered to prove that Maddox offered to furnish a Confederate regiment with clothing from the North; that he solicited contributions of money and tobacco, but never furnished the clothing, and also that Maddox furnished the Confederate Government with supplies, but witness states he had no personal knowledge of the facts enumerated; the only persons who could give proper testimony upon these points were General Bradley T. Johnson and his Adjutant General, Booth; rumor was that Maddox did not furnish the clothing he had agreed to furnish; witness saw Maddox in New Orleans last November, and Maddox told witness he was in New Orleans ostensibly as a revenue agent, but that in reality he was a confidential agent of the President of the United States; that he was acquainted with people in New Orleans who supposed him to be a Democrat; that he had received very valuable information which would be of great service to the committee of which witness was a member, and requested an introduction to Mr. Garfield or Senator Sherman; witness mentioned the matter to Mr. Sherman, who said Maddox was probably not trustworthy; witness went to New Orleans at the request of the President of the United States to witness the count of the vote by the Returning Board; witness has been a Democrat all his life, but voted for Hayes and Wheeler; was in the Confederate army.

To Mr. Sparks—While witness was in New Orleans he attended a quadroon ball, and danced there; he held his wife's fan, and a number of other ladies and gentlemen; Hon. Lyman Trumbull was there also, and danced with the girls; Mr. Sherman and Mr. Garfield were not there, but a number of gentlemen of both visiting committees were there.

An excited war of words occurred at this point between members of the committee and the witness; Mr. Sparks having said he believed Judge Trumbull would designate witness' story as stuff, Captain Ditley replied angrily that if the Chairman intended to insinuate that his [witness'] statement was untrue, he [the Chairman] assumed something which he had no right to. The witness continued: All parties went to the ball as a matter of curiosity; one feature of the ball was women with pink eyes; the committee laughed heartily at the closing portion of Captain Ditley's evidence.

Samuel M. Shoemaker, resident manager of the Adams Express Company in Baltimore, testified that he knows Maddox personally; his reputation for truth and veracity is bad; witness would not believe him under oath; the transactions of Maddox upon which this opinion was based occurred seven years ago.

Ex-Governor Stearns, of Florida, was called to the stand, and replied to questions by Judge Lawrence that he never received any letter signed "Bradley," saying that "we [meaning the Republicans] must have Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina by fair means or foul;" never received a telegram from Maddox; was not requested in writing or otherwise by Maddox or anybody else requesting him to send couriers for returns, which must be made to show a majority for Hayes; the witness gave Frank Sperrin no dispatch to any effect; no inference from expressions of other members of the committee that were the measure to be called up, it would not receive favorable consideration. There is no probability, he considered, that the bill will be taken up at all this session.

The Peyser Case Dismissed.

The Senate committee to-day examined Peyser, the Virginia carpet-bagger ineligible Democratic electors, and dismissed the case. An officer of the Government to-day visited Baltimore, where Peyser is said to have been naturalized in 1867, but was refused an examination of the papers. There is a mystery about this case which the Senate committee have not thought best to have overlooked. It is probable that the investigation will be revived, unless a full transcript of the records in Baltimore be furnished.

The Democrats Excited.

Since the action of the majority of the commission in deciding according to the facts and arguments in the Florida case, the Democratic members of the tribunal, according to intimations, have become somewhat excited, and they are alleged by competent authorities to have indicated some bitterness in the deliberations to day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1877.

LOUISIANA INQUIRY—THE ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A REPUBLICAN ELECTOR.

The Senate sub-committee had A. B. Levisee, the alleged ineligible elector, before them to-day. In the course of his examination, witness said a proposition was made to him, on behalf of Governor Nicholls, his electoral vote for Samuel J. Tilden; on the 4th of December witness was at the residence of Mrs. Barlow, on Constantinople street, New Orleans; had dined out, and returning home, Mrs. Barlow and her daughter being present, one of them gave him a telegram, signed by Hon. Thomas C. W. Johnson at Cassidy's Hotel on important business; Johnson wrote the note at Mrs. Barlow's; the ladies asked witness to go down, which he complied; that he left the ladies; the ladies thought Johnson wanted witness to vote for Tilden.

Mr. Johnson, an active Democrat, called not intending to see the witness to meet S. M. Ashur (whom witness had known as a banker in Shreveport,) at Cassidy's. Witness did so, first informing Marshal Pitkin of his suspicions. Ashur and witness walked to a retired part of the town. Ashur said he had important business to propose, and would make a fair proposition as a broker. He then presented his offer, whether witness would be willing to receive a certain sum of money, say thirty or forty thousand dollars, and refuse his ticket as elector. Witness gave no direct answer, as he had arranged to do with Pitkin, and asked several questions, and finally said the price was too small, that he might as well receive $200,0000 as $60,000; that it was a big chance to make a big thing; that it only happened once in a hundred years that one man had an opportunity to make a President, and that Johnson might see his friends that Levisee was not unwilling to listen to the proposition, but that they had not got up to his price; that if they would telegraph another meeting that night.

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The Commercial.

Official Paper of Allegheny County

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* hopes the Democratic party will be able to carry BEN. HILL. The question is, says the New Orleans *Times*, will BEN. be able to carry the Democratic party?

IT begins to look as though TILDEN, FIELD, BLACK and other cunning tricksters of Democracy, may read their political fate in the couplet which says:

"Remember Milo's fearful end,
Wedged in the oak he strove to rend."

WHEN the streets of our city were buried under ice and snow, it was of course next to impossible to clean them; but now that sun and rain have thawed the covering, leaving the long accumulations of noisome, health-destroying filth, there is no possible excuse for further inaction. They cannot too soon be placed in a proper condition, for already the sun makes its rays felt, and its warmth, acting upon the dirt and garbage which overlie our thoroughfares, can have no other than the most serious effects upon the health of the city.

CONTRARY to the general expectation, the reception of Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY in Boston has been a very cordial one, and a great religious interest has already been awakened. About one-third of the population of the city is Roman Catholic, another third is Protestant, of which almost one-half is liberal, and the other third consists of nothingarians, or those who believe in spiritualism, radical transcendentalism, etc.; but all, excepting the Catholics, of course, appear to take more or less interest in the revival efforts of the evangelists.

THE grain and provision dealers and speculators on this side of the water would probably give a good deal, just now, to know precisely how the Eastern imbroglio is going to turn out. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says the result of the prevailing uncertainty is to arrest pretty much all opearations of a purely speculative character. The "bulls" are circulating reports about heavy contracts in certain kinds of merchandise for which a Continental war would undoubtedly create a sharp demand, but, in the absence of tangible facts to support them, the presumption is that they are for the most part, if not altogether inventions, for the purpose of influencing the market in their favor.

THE annual spring repetition of the marvellous stories concerning the new gold fields in the Black Hills country again regales our ears. It is claimed that no less than $2,000,000 were taken out last year, while the extent of the mineral belt is represented to be fully one hundred miles in length, with an average width of fifteen miles. A large immigration from the East is looked for this spring, but our advice is —don't go. The inhabitants, as a class, are old experienced miners, and new comers will stand but a very poor show. Wages are low, hardships innumerable, the necessaries of life very high in price and the country full to overflowing. The claims are all "staked" out, and no opportunity is open to secure paying ground except by purchasing at exorbitant values.

THAT Franklin (Ind.) cashier, who has lately turned up as a defaulter, made a clean thing of it. He not only ran off, but took the bank with him—money, books, assets, everything. This is probably the first instance on record of stealing all that was in a bank. Speaking of this defalcation the Indianapolis *Journal* says:

The Franklin bank defalcation furnishes one lesson that men would do well to heed. The stockholders and directors of the bank were all farmers who generally know nothing of the condition of the bank. They were engaged in a business of which they possessed no knowledge, and were wholly dependant upon the knowledge and honesty of their cashier, who proved to be a smart rascal. It is high time we should learn that the business of banking is a profession, and that to become a good and successful banker demands natural capacity and careful training, both of which are indispensable to success.

THE Tennessee Legislature is wrestling with two mighty problems—the dog law and the repeal of the conventional interest law. Both of these vast questions, upon which hang all the hopes of the Legislature for future political preferment, stick in the craws of the members with a pertinacity truly astonishing. They are generally willing to allow one dog free of taxation to the head of every family, but inasmuch as there are several hundred thousand families in the State, about one-half of which now own no dog, the passage of such a law would hardly tend to decrease the number of curs. The taste of every legislator's constituents should be respected, and where the family has no dog provision should be made to purchase him one out of any funds in the treasury not already appropriated toward paying off the State debt. The conventional interest law should also be repealed for the purpose of allowing every man in bankrupt Tennessee to borough enough money at six per cent. interest with which to purchase a dog for his family.

OWING to the depressed condition of the pig iron trade, there have been many plans and suggestions as to the best way to reduce the stock on hand, and to make the production of the article a paying business. A correspondent of the *Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association*, himself a large producer of iron, suggests a combination or pool of all the sound companies that have furnaces in good running order, they entering into an agreement that all furnaces which are operated during the next year shall pay into a general fund one dollar per ton for every ton of iron made, the accumulated proceeds to be distributed among those furnaces that are out of blast, *pro rata*, according to their capacity in tons. The market effect of this plan would, he argues, be that those furnaces that are struggling along and making nothing would blow out, while those contemplating starting would stand idle, if they could get enough to pay interest on their investments, rather than take the risks of operating until the market should improve. It is very doubtful whether such an arrangement could be effected.

THE farmers of Massachusetts have evidently learned the important lesson of tilling less land and tilling it better. The annual report of agricultural products and property of that State for 1875, just issued, shows that while there are 44,549 farms in the State, there is only only one farm above 1,000 acres, and only two of 1,000 acres. There are 930,402 acres of woodland, and in the twenty cities of the State there are about fifty thousand acres of cultivated land. In Boston there are 3,151 acres of such land, of an average value of $1,551 per acre. The farm land of all kinds is valued at $116,629,840, and the buildings upon the same at $66,033,291; and including domestic animals, agricultural implements, etc., the aggregate value is $209,974,877, producing $42,000,000 worth of products. The agriculture of Massachusetts can hardly be said to be on the decline. The total value of domestic manufactures on farms alone, in 1875, was $7,078,004 currency. The agricultural products amounted to some $28,349,734, which, with the domestic products, makes an increase of sixteen per cent. over 1865. The average pay of farm hands in Massachusetts is $144 per annum.

LOOK TO THE COUNCILS.

The committee of twenty-five have done their first sensible thing in recommending the people to attend the primary meetings of their respective parties, to-night and on Monday, and secure the nomination of the men who are most trustworthy for Select Council. After all, they have got to depend exclusively upon the two political parties for the men who are to carry on the government of the city, and any attempt to get along without such agency savors of political lunacy.

This action of the committee was, in fact, the only sensible thing it *could* do. There are people silly enough to think that the election of certain persons to the offices of Mayor, Controller and Treasurer will reduce the taxes, cut down the expenses and save the city from bankruptcy; but men of sense can see, without effort, that, beyond the moral standing of the candidates, there is nothing to be gained, in the way of retrenchment, by the election of any one to these offices. They cannot, either of them, make one hair white or black. They are executive officers, whose business it is merely to put the laws in effective operation. The real law-making power of the city government, the taxing and expending power, is in the hands of Councils, exclusively. The Mayor has the veto power, and that counts for something; but the Councils can overrule his veto, as in fact they always do, and the only body to be held responsible for the pecuniary condition of the city is the Councils which levy and appropriate the taxes. Plainly, *that* is the body to be looked after, in the present condition of affairs; and any attempt at practical retrenchment and reform must begin and end there.

In any step which looks to the application of radical and efficient remedies to the financial evils which threaten the city, we are ready to co-operate; but we are resolutely against the bargains and schemes which have been devised to put a few ambitious individuals into the city offices in the abused name of "Retrenchment and Reform." There is nothing to be gained, by such a move, for the benefit of the poor tax payer. But there *is* something to be gained by looking well to the Council nominations; and for that reason we urge upon all our readers to remember the primary meetings this afternoon, an to pay special attention to the selection of candidates for Council. See to it that men are chosen who have an abiding interest in the welfare of the city, and who will, if elected, vote without flinching for cutting down expenditures and for putting the city once more firmly upon its feet. It is not necessary, in making this selection, to trust most to those who make the loudest professions. Just now, character is a much better test than profession; and he will be found most worthy of trust who, by his life, position and character, gives the strongest assurance of probity, sense and integrity.

LEGAL LITTLENESS.

The littleness of the Democratic party and its leaders was thoroughly manifested in the stand taken by the Democratic counsel before the High Joint Commission, on the question of the eligibility of one of the Florida Republican electors. It was not denied, as a matter of fact, that HUMPHREYS, the elector in question, had resigned his office of United States Shipping Commissioner, as early as September last; that this resignation was placed in the hands of the judge who had appointed him, and was accepted by him; that HUMPHREYS gave up the office accordingly, and that another man assumed its duties; all this, we say, is admitted. But, these Democrats contend, the judge was not in Florida at the time of the resignation, and did not place it on file, and as there was no session of the court held prior to the November election, he had no power, out of court, to accept the resignation!

Was there ever a balder case than this? When a man resigns an office, he is done with it. No acceptance of it is required. There is nothing in the law that empowers a judge to accept any resignation whatever. There is no greater farce in existence than this acceptance of resignations. There is no law, and consequently no power, to compel any man to hold any office whatever, or to hold it any longer than he may suit him. He has the undoubted and unquestionable right to resign his office whenever he chooses, and when he does resign, his resignation, *ipso facto*, severs entirely his connection with it. When HUMPHREYS resigned, therefore, in September last, he ceased to be the holder of a place under the Government, and all that he has got to show, to make his resignation good, is to prove that it was put by him into the proper hands. This has been done by HUMPHREYS, and no one of ordinary sense will hold that a man who resigned his office in September can, by any permissible logic, be held to be in that office in November.

The whole attitude of the party, in grabbing at such a nonsensical chance as this, is that of a drowning man catching at straws. If the questions and the interests involved were not political, there is not a lawyer upon the Democratic side who would not be professionally ashamed of raising such a paltry question. It was the complaint of JEFFERSON that few office holders died and no one resigned; yet here we find these men, claiming to be the successors of JEFFERSON, setting up the ridiculous doctrine that an office holder *cannot* resign! If any one of the lawyers who are belittling themselves by this exhibition of legal nonsense, were hunting for a vacant office to fill, he would, without question, be able to come at once to the conclusion that HUMPHREYS' place was vacant as soon as he resigned it.

THE following bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New York:

At the general election in November preceding the time fixed by the law of the United States for the choice of President and Vice President of the United States, there shall be elected by general ticket *two* Presidential electors of President and Vice President, *known as electors at large;* and each elector in this State shall have a right to vote for *said two electors; and there shall also be elected one Presidential elector in each of the Congressional districts of this State; and the electors of the respective Congressional districts shall, in addition to voting for said electors at large, have the right to vote only for the Presidential elector to be chosen in the district where the elector so voting resides;* and the *two* persons having the highest number of votes *in the State* shall be declared and deemed duly appointed electors; *and the persons having the highest number of votes in each of the Congressional districts* shall be declared and deemed duly appointed electors.

This is, practically, the amendment which Senator MORTON has sought to have incorporated into the Federal Constitution; and while each State is now competent, under the Constitution, to provide for the appointment of Presidential electors in any way it may choose, thus leaving each State free to adopt the plan embraced in the act above quoted, there is no probability that any one State will adopt it while others adhere to the present system of choosing electors by general ticket. If all the States should follow New York in adopting such a law, the result would be all right; but it would give all the rest of them an advantage over her if she alone were to pass it. The only sure method of securing what is there aimed at is to amend the United States Constitution, and thus make that plan of choosing electors compulsory instead of optional, as now.

THE New York *Times*, which was opposed from the first to the bill creating the Electoral Commission, and which occupied in that matter the same position that we did, refers in the following manner to the first act of the commission:

It will be quite natural that Republicans should receive with gratification this, the first decision of the commission, so clearly sustaining the view of the law, of the rights of States and of the powers of Congress, which Republicans generally have adopted. But we venture to point out, with the more emphasis because the decision has been in favor of the Republican view, that at the very outset of its career, on the first essential question submitted to it, the commission has confirmed the main arguments which we repeatedly urged against the bill creating it. It has decided a purely legal question by what, with all respect, must be called a strict party vote, and that decision was practically made by the vote of the odd judge. The act will be generally accepted as a partisan act. The attacks which we anticipated upon the character of the Supreme Court justices, to instances of which we have already called attention, will be made. The intense bitterness excited by partisan disappointment will be turned inevitably upon the judges who have taken part in the decision. The passions, the prejudices, the animosities of that party which is notoriously the most violent and undisciplined, will be directed toward a portion of the Supreme Court. The presumption raised by the Compromise bill itself, that the members of that court can be relied on to carry their political predilections into the most solemn and momentous duties will be strengthened, and thousands of heated partisans will be eager to spread it. While the first substantial act of the commission tends to advance the cause which we believe to be just, we cannot omit to direct attention to the support which it gives to the objections to the whole compromise scheme.

PROFESSOR SWING, of Chicago, the other day preached a sermon on the "Woman Question," in which he said:

At best, very weak is the argument in favor of the suffrage of woman, for in her spiritual relations she wields a scepter whose powers could gain nothing from a career of politics.

So? Woman, it appears, may work for the church, for religion and morality, at fairs, oyster suppers, sociables, concerts, dramas, pantomimes, street-canvassing for subscriptions for the support of the Gospel and all sorts of charities, at donation parties for the benefit of clergymen; she may mix and mingle with the unsanctified crowd of male sinners in every possible way, time, occasion and object, and in all these ways "wield a scepter of power," and "gain something," but could not gain anything—for the church —"by a career of politics." This logic, however, is just as conclusive against suffrage for clergymen as it is against suffrage for women. Clergymen are generally supposed to be morally and spiritually quite feminine; and yet they are the spiritual guardians of women. Should the shepherd go where the lambs cannot follow? If politics is moral pitch for woman, is it not also moral pitch for a minister? And would not the suffrage which represents the multitude, as it now does, sufficiently guard and secure the rights of clergymen as well as women? Rhetorical rush is one thing; the intrinsic verities are quite another.

THE New York *Sunday Democrat* is authority for the statement that the Pope has recently addressed an encyclical to the Cardinal, archbishops and bishops of this country, in which he condemns the American school system. That paper says:

It has been the fashion for the Catholic advocates of the public schools to distinguish between the system of godless education condemned in Europe and that followed here. In his encyclical the Pope does not admit of any distinction, and quotes from the celebrated Pontifical letter to the Archbishop of Fryeburg. The Pope leaves it to the discretion of each bishop to judge of the propriety of publishing the encyclical.

By all means publish it. The American people have quite as considerable an interest in this same subject of free schools as the Pope has in the creation of American cardinalites.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A-zure cure: blue glass.

There seems to be much more industrial activity in this country than existed a year ago.

The inventor of the steam whistle lately died; but the evil that men do lives after them.

The mild weather is hatching out grasshoppers and spring bonnets all over the Northwest.

There are three hundred and twenty weekly and monthly papers published by boys in the United States.

They are clamoring in New York for a Society for the Protection of Widows and Orphans from the Rapacity of Lawyers.

Nebraska is a State possessing wisdom beyond its years. It pays male and female teachers exactly the same wages for the same work.

The sale of Bibles in Chicago is three times as great as it was a year ago. What does this mean? Is the circulation of the city press declining?

Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, is becoming a deserted village. A residence that cost $3,500 in better days has just been sold for $700.

A new Democratic daily is to be started in Easton, this State, with Morwitz as one of the publishers. The Democratic press has long needed more wits.

James Gordon Bennett's fancy dogs were sold on Wednesday "dog cheap." Thousand-dollar canine importations were knocked down for twenty-six dollars.

Reductio ad absurdum. The striking potters of Trenton have had a parade, carrying before them a banner, on which was inscribed the legend, "We must have work."

The Supreme Court of Ohio decides that only the property owned by the "Little Sisters of the Poor," and not leased property occupied by them, is exempt from taxation.

Six million pounds of copper and one million pieces of white oak lumber are soon to be shipped from this country to France. It is thought that the order comes from Turkey.

Narrow gauge roads are gaining favor throughout the whole country. Several are being built out of Cincinnati, and over ninety miles are already surveyed and will be built this year in Indiana.

The discovery of a new planet of the twelfth magnitude is announced. It is ten hours thirty-six minutes, right ascension, nine degrees, twenty-nine minutes north declination, motion north.

The San Francisco papers give a flat denial to the story that a large amount of California capital has recently been transferred from that city to New York for the purpose of stock operations in Wall street.

The total amount of copper taken from the mines of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan for 1876 was 22,940 tons and 129 pounds, which, at sixteen cents per pound, would represent a money value of $7,680,000.

The Bank of Commerce in New York city, capital ten million dollars, paid one-third more State and city taxes last year than was paid in that State on all the insurance capital and surplus, amounting to $60,000,000.

The American boy was formerly the model truant of the world; but according to the statement of the New York Superintendent of Truancy only about one in ten of the runaways of last year were of American parentage.

The attempt to open direct trade in cotton goods with Italy will be a success. If we can export cottons to Manchester, England, to be re-exported to Leghorn, there is no reason why we should not export them direct to Leghorn.

A suit has been brought in New York to restrain a man from "continuing the business" of preparing old tea leaves with poisonous substances, to be sold to the public as good new tea. There are good grounds for this action.

The merchants of Los Angeles are loud in their complaints against the merchants of San Francisco for the pertinacity with which they cling to gold as the basis of trade. In consequence a number of the leading houses of Los Angeles are sending East for their goods.

The *Graphic* says that during the revolution Washington had to tie up his own breeches with strings, having sold the buttons for the necessaries of life. Don't believe it. Most of the breeches that Washington wore were exhibited at the Centennial, and they had buttons on.

A prominent St. Louis gentleman who has just returned from China, states that there is a railroad running out of Pekin that cost $7,000,000 per mile. An ordinary American railroad can be built for any amount from $10,000 to $30,000 per mile. The China road was built by Americans for the Government.

Overtaking the Yankees. A recent traveler relates that in the deepest fastnesses and solitudes of the Himalayas, where he never dreamed of encountering an European, he came upon an English merchant, with six hundred mules freighted with an assortment of British goods on his way to Yankand, the chief city of Eastern Turkestan.

The experiment tried in Liverpool, England, of opening cheap coffee houses for the sale of cocoa, coffee, tea and bread, to counteract the influence of the grog shops, is proving very successful. Eighteen have already been established and, though most of the sales are for only a half penny, they not only meet expenses, but will pay a good dividend on the outlay. They are considered a most effective weapon against intemperance.

Nevada proposes to erect in every county of the State substantial wooden posts or stone pillars, to which males over eighteen years of age may be tied when convicted of the offense of striking a maiden or woman of over sixteen years of age. Offenders of this class may be sentenced to be tied to these posts or pillars in a standing position, not less than two nor more than ten hours of any day, Sundays excepted, and the person so sentenced will wear on his breast garments the words "Wife-beater," or "Woman-beater," as the case may be.

PERSONAL.

Frederick Douglass was stopping at Springfield, Missouri, recently, and was invited to take his breakfast in the kitchen. He does not think the South has changed much.

The Secretary of the Geological Society of Edinburgh writes that "no Government in the world equals that of the United States in the liberality, importance and, I may add, magnificence of its donations to scientific societies throughout the civilized globe. Beside it, the liberality of the British Government, even to British societies, sinks into insignificance."

A dispatch from Salt Lake, January 31, to a San Francisco paper says: "It is generally thought here that the Mormons will allow Lee to be executed without taking the case to the United States Supreme Court, if the Territorial Supreme Court fails to send the case back for a new trial to the District Court. Lee's confidence is weakening a little in the promises of the priesthood to stand by him. He therefore is writing a history, which he will place in the hands of his attorney. Many pages of legal cap have been written over."

Rear Admiral Wilkes, who died at Washington on Thursday, was a man whose name once filled the sounding trump of fame. He took Mason and Slidell off a British vessel and returned them to the United States. To appease the British Government and keep out of a quarrel with England, which was just at that moment particularly interested in the success of the Confederate movement, Secretary Seward released the prisoners, gave them over to the British authorities and apologized for Wilkes' act. Wilkes himself was punished for his temerity and patriotism by promotion in the navy.

The Russian army on the Turkish frontier is said to be three hundred and twenty thousand strong, and to possess five hundred and forty pices of artillery, sixty mitrailleuses and a park of siege artillery. The soldiers of all arms are well clothed, the infantry and artillery are provided with knapsacks and every soldier of the line man has an extra pair of boots in his knapsack. The cavalry, however, feels the loss of its former excellent Polish officers, and lacks celerity of movement. On the whole it is asserted that Russia never before has had so fine an army in line of battle, and that provisions and munitions war are in good supply.

Years ago a Mr. Harris and his daughter, while on a tour through Egypt, found under the floor of an old tomb in Thebes a large roll of papyrus covered with inscriptions. Miss Harris felt convinced that it was a treasure and kept close watch and ward over it. Her father died and the house in which the young lady and her treasure were in Alexandria was destroyed by an explosion, from which both, however, escaped. The great Egyptian archaeologist, M. Mariette Bey, examined it, and sent to the old the Khedive of its great value, and the Egyptian Government offered the sum of £2,000 sterling for it, which was refused, and the scroll sold to the British Museum for a larger amount. Since then it has been carefully translated and found to be a complete record of the life and works of Rameses III., and a statement of the condition of things at Thebes three thousand years ago.

POLITICAL.

A single witness in the trial in the United States Court, yesterday, accounted directly for forty-seven of the illegal votes cast in the October election. This reduces Banning's majority to the narrow margin of twelve, with several important witnesses to be here from there are other hearts besides Banning's that are made to ache by these developments. But still they go on.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Senator Morton is a terror to the Indiana Democrats, and a movement is on foot in the State Senate, where they have one majority, to change the apportionment so as to defeat his re-election two years hence. The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "We are fully warranted in saying that the effort of the Democracy to change a few of the legislative districts is not dictated by a desire to make the law more equitable in its operation, but simply by the desire to mold the next General Assembly for the purpose of electing a Democratic United States Senator." This gerrymandering is a trick of the Democracy wherever they have control. Witness the Congressional apportionments in Virginia, North Carolina and Mississippi. In the latter State, especially, the bulk of the colored Republicans were massed in one long district, leaving the others an easy prey to the White Leaguers and the advocates of "reform."—*Philadelphia Press.*

There was a dreadful suspicion that Daniel Marcy, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, would be suppressed in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the Young Democracy of that State. They threatened to bolt if a more progressive man was not put to the front. These little differences have been fixed up, and after a lapse of several weeks, Marcy's acceptance of the nomination is made public. The committee inform him that the present exigency is one which causes every patriotic heart to throb. Marcy replies that his heart throbs in unison, and that he has looked with anxiety for the resolutions of 38,000 Democratic voters of New Hampshire. Having perused these, his heart has ceased to throb painfully, and Marcy is himself again. He thinks that the life of the Republic is not so much in danger as it was before he was nominated. Marcy gives ten thousand dollars for the campaign.—*New York Times.*

Samuel J. Tilden's brain evidently managed and manipulated all the questionable practices of the late campaign, and it now appears that he counselled the warlike preparations of the Democrats of Illinois, directly after the attempt to cheat the people of Oregon out of an electoral vote. General John G. Corse, of Chicago, Illinois, seems to have been the organizer, not only of the military preparations to put Tilden in by force, but was asked to go to Oregon by Colonel W. T. Pelton, the nephew of Tilden, to look after an elector in that State for Tilden. The case is very clear: force in Louisiana, murder in South Carolina, fraud in Oregon and, if they failed, all to be crowned with violence in the city of Washington, with the money, aid and eager consent of Samuel J. Tilden, acting through his nephew, Colonel W. T. Peiton, living under his own roof in Gramercy Park, New York. The testimony established by the discovered telegrams, between these conspirators, passes beyond the realm of circumstantial evidence, and fastens the guilt upon the whole of them—the double guilt, or the treble guilt, as we have characterized it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Whatever may be the issue of the election muddle Republicans must always be proud of Rutherford B. Hayes. From the day of his entrance into public life to the present hour no act of his, public or private, has been arraigned to his discredit. As a soldier he was brave, faithful and skilful. As Governor of the State of Ohio he commended himself to every good citizen of whatever political affiliation. As a candidate for the highest office in the gift of a great people his bearing was such as became one who never lifted a finger to secure the honor. His course as a candidate was that of an honorable, high-minded man. From the work of the campaign he held himself strictly aloof. Being the Governor of Ohio he attended to the duties of his position, and studiously reframed from anything that could be construed as an attempt to "manage" the canvass. And since the 7th of November he has kept his own counsel and behaved like a man whose highest ambition was to avoid the very suspicion of things evil and acts doubtful. No superserviceable nephew has besmirched him with the mire of trick or involved him in the practice of the low and disreputable arts of blacklegging politicians. Indeed, the men who voted for Governor Hayes may be proud of him; and whether he be declared President of the United States or not, he will be honored as one of the best, truest and bravest of men, and one of the few Americans who have passed through the trying ordeal of a national campaign without a soil or a stain.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A Marvelous Incident.

Now is the time for the annual crop of hogs and calves to turn up from the bottom of straw-stacks, where they have been buried for weeks and months without foodor drink. But none of them will transcend a disclosure recently made in Madison county, Iowa, on the farm of Robert Kelly. Last fall Kelly dug a large pit in which to bury his potatoes, and as they were deposited, straw was thrown thickly over them, and his pigs frequently crawled into the straw. When the potatoes were all in, they were covered with straw, and over the straw earth several feet deep was thrown, to keep out the frost. A few days ago the pit was opened to get out the potatoes, the weather being sunny and warm. When the men began to remove the straw, out ran two pigs, giving a lively grunt. There was not a bristle on them, except at the extreme tip of each ear. They had been buried just three months and six days.

In August last, Mr. Kelly had a bull which was kept tied in a stable, but one day he got loose and strayed into the brush near the farm-house, and the rope attached to a ring in his nose got tangled in the brush, so he could not get away, and he was there eight days and nights in that hot month without food or drink. When found he was little less than a skeleton, and could scarcely revive, but careful attention brought him out all right. Next.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott has invited the Pennsylvania Editorial Association to visit Texas next summer.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they suggive valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge,* a commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. E. Bradley, Jr., examined. A. S. Bell, W. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Chas. G. Miner, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS
James Caldwell & Co.
ARE NOW OFFERING,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
A Large Stock of
DOMESTIC & HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS.
9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached Sheetings of all the popular makes.
9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 Pillow Case Muslins.
Fruit of the Loom, Bay Mills, Lonsdale, Wamsutta, Prids of the West and New York Mills Shirting Muslins.
Good 4-4 Bleached Muslin from 6 1-4 to 9c.
Brown and Bleached Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
A Choice Stock of Hamburg Embroideries.
Marsailles Quilts, Honey Comb and Croquet Quilts very cheap.
New and very Choice Styles in Shirting Prints Cambrics and Percales.
Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.
Black Cashmeres and Merinos.
Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths.
Cloaks and Furs at very Low Prices.
to close out our Winter Stock
115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

HOTELS.
LA PIERRE HOUSE,
COR. BROAD & CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Best location in the city; greatly enlarged and improved; fifty rooms "en suite;" bath; hot and cold water; passenger elevator, and all modern improvements; fitted up in elegant style; first class in all its appointments.
Rates—$2 50 to $4 per day, according to location of rooms, for one day or upward.
Special rates to families and commercial men.
J. B. BUTTERWORTH,
wa Proprietor.
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HAKE'S HOTEL,)
No. 132 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
"WHAT WILL
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient
CURE," asks the sufferer from a multitude of diseases. We answer: It will remove from the system the active cause of most of the diseases that flesh is heir to. It won't mend a broken limb, nor close a bullet hole; but it may be profitably used in stomachic diseases. It will do no one any harm and may do much good. Try it, and see if it won't do your case.
Tths SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 99 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for Circular

DRY GOODS
February 10.
New Spring G oods Arriving
AT THE
VERY LO WEST PRICES!
At WILLIAM. SEMPLE'S, 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL STREET, A LLEGHENY, PENNA.

Latest Novelties in Foreign and American Dress Goods arriving now in Colors and Fabrics for Early Spring Season at Very Low Prices.

WHITE GOODS.
A new and complete line of Plain and Fancy White goods at unusually low prices.
SPRING SHAWLS.
New and fashionable Spring Shawls in great variety.
CLOAKS AND SACQUES.
New Cloaks and Sacques—no old styles, all new and fresh—at exceedingly low prices.
LADIES' SUITS.
Ladies' Black, Colored and Fancy Suits in all kinds of materials, at lowest prices.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
We have on our counters, on second floor, a new and beautiful line of Ladies and Misses' Muslin Underwear, all new goods this season, at very low prices.
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.; a complete, new and well selected stock in all grades, very cheap.
Latest fashionable styles in Gents' Ready Made Clothing.
MOURNING GOODS.
We call particular attention to our lines of Mourning goods, which are very complete.
Agents for Constald's Crapes, of which we have a full line of numbers; also, Black Crape Veils at much less than usual prices.
At 5c per box, Linen Faced Paper Collars, sold all along at 10c.

NOTE—Will open on Saturday morn Flowers, Ribbons, &c., purchases mad is offered to purchasers.

1877 1877
$8.00
THE
Pittsburgh Commercial
FOR 1877.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE REDUCED
TO
EIGHT DOLLARS.
Cheapest Business Paper in the State.
UNSURPASSED AS A
POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL
AND
General Newspaper.
The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, from and after the 1st of January, 1877, will be mailed to subscribers, in the United States, at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, postage prepaid. The paper, which has heretofore so freely found its way to the business desks of the Banker, the Merchant and the Manufacturer, and has so firmly maintained its character as a medium for the dissemination of reliable information concerning Financial and Commercial affairs, will command increased favor largely to all classes of traders, now that the price has been so materially reduced. It is not only the purpose of the management to keep the Business Departments of the COMMERCIAL fully up to the standard of past years, but to improve them, from time to time, by introducing such new features as the necessities of trade and a proper regard for the interests of the patrons may require.
IN POLITICS
The COMMERCIAL will endeavor to pursue the same course which has characterized it in past years. It will support Republican principles, always exercising the right to criticise party measures which do not meet its approval, and to condemn the acts of party friends when these acts do not comport with its sense of right and justice. It will remain faithful to the great aims and convictions upon which the Republican party was based, and will espouse the cause of no clique or faction. The grave questions which now agitate the country, and which must in due time reach a proper and (as we believe) peaceful solution, will be full of interest to the general reader, and will be calmly and dispassionately, but firmly, discussed, in all their bearings.
THE NEWS DEPARTMENTS
Will be fully up to the demands of the reading public. In addition to the comprehensive and accurate reports of the Associated Press, giving the news from all parts of the world, arrangements have been made for Special Telegraphic and Mail Correspondence from the National and State Capitals, and from other important centers.
In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.
THE MARKETS
Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Markets and its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. The COMMERCIAL Journal for this department stands second to no paper in the country.
The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for Money and the Stock of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.
INTERESTING MISCELLANY,
Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, furnishing abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.
All communications confidential.
TERMS FOR THE
Daily Commercial,
Postage Free to Subscribers
By mail, per annum.....$8 00
By mail, for six months.....4 00
By mail, for three months.....2 00
By mail, for one month.....75
By the week, payable to agents or carriers.....15
THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL!
A PAPER FOR
THE FARMER,
THE MECHANIC,
THE MANUFACTURER,
Will contain in condensed form all the
NEWS OF THE DAY,
Including the Proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures or Neighboring States, Interesting Correspondence, Choice Selections and
Complete Weekly Market Reports
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR IT.
The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be sent
Postage Free to Subscribers.
Terms for 1877.
WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
(POSTAGE PREPAID.)
One Copy, One Year.....$1 75
CLUB RATES.
Ten Copies, per annum, each.....$1 50
Twenty Copies, " and over, each.. 1 25
And ONE EXTRA COPY to the getter up of Club.
Additions may be made to a Club at any time during the year, at the Club prices, the subscriptions continuing a FULL YEAR from the time the additions shall have been made.
These prices are invariable.
Terms—CASH in advance. Remit in Drafts or Postoffice Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a REGISTERED LETTER.
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.
Address all orders and letters to
"THE COMMERCIAL,"
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS
February 10.
New Spring G oods Arriving
AT THE
VERY LO WEST PRICES!
At WILLIAM. SEMPLE'S, 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL STREET, A LLEGHENY, PENNA.

Despite the steady advance in Cotton Goods, and the unusually active trade of the past week, surprising even our own expectations, we will offer unexcelled bargains in
DOMESTIC GOODS.
At 5 and 6¼c, heavy Brown Sheetings.
At 7½ and 8c, extra heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 10c, a 40-inch very fine Unbleached Sheeting.
At 6½ and 7c, fine Bleached Muslins.
At 8½c, Soft Finish Yard Wide Bleached Muslin.
At 9c, Half Bleached Muslin, very fine, ¼ to 1c per yard less than usual.
At 10c, best favorite makes soft finish Muslin.
At 12½c, well known Wamsutta Muslin.
At 12½c, 46-inch Bleached Pillowcase Muslin.
At 25c, 11-4 Unbleached Sheetings.
Notwithstanding the recent actual advance in Sheetings in the East, we still continue to sell ours at our usual low prices.
LINENS AND DAMASKS.
At 30 & 33c, extra heavy Loom Table Linens.
At 35 and 37½c, extra heavy and wide Loom Linens.
At 37½c, good Bleached Table Linens.
At 50 & 62½c, extra fine satin finish Damasks
At 70 & 75c, new lines Turkey Red Damasks.
At 87½c and $1, extra heavy Turkey Red Damasks.
CRASH TOWELINGS.
At 5 and 6¼c, All Linen Crash for Towelings.
At 6c, 7½, 8½c and $1 per dozen, a job lot of Napkins, all linen and very fine, about one-half their real value.
DRESS GOODS, &C.
At 5 and 6¼c, best makes Shirting and Dress Calicos.
At 6¼c, yard wide Dark

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 9, 1877.

Quiet, steady and dull, were the descriptive epithets applied by bank officers to the money market here to-day, and such are not suggestive of topics to write upon. The situation furnished no news of any kind. The banks still have funds above the demand for accommodations, and the rates of discount continue as heretofore, viz 7@8 per cent. on prime business paper and 6@7 on first class collaterals.

—Pinching times, extravagant expenses, and general bad management are making havoc within the lines of insurance business, and putting some men who were once reputable, and, let us hope, may be proved so in the end, in a very unenviable light. Here is the President of the Security Life under bail of $20,000, charged with perjury in making the returns of his company's assets, and other officers of the same company are his companions in distress, while the actuary would be if, as alleged, he were not a fugitive. Following this comes the story of the suspension of the Farmers' Joint Stock Insurance Company, of Meridian, New York. This company was formed in 1861, with a cash capital of $100,000, and for a time prospered, and was thought to be still prospering until an examination of its affairs showed that its losses amounted to nearly 38 per cent. of its premium receipts and its expenses about 27 per cent., so that it was obliged to pay out $1 15 for every dollar received in premiums. The official statement of the concern, issued on January 1st, exhibited the gross assets as $233,848 and the liabilities $229 728. Seeing the capital of the company being steadily impaired, the Insurance Department of the State ordered it to suspend. The loss, whatever it may be, will fall wholly on the stockholders. The havoc going on may be death to some, but eventually it will prove life and health to others.

The New York *Times* tackles the proposal now before Congress for the creation of another life insurance company, saying that "a charter granted by the Federal Government enables its possessors to acquire business without the restraints to which companies formed, say, under the laws of this State are subject. It is, therefore, a license to prey upon the ignorance or credulity of persons who attach undue importance to a national charter, and it may be used, as we have recently seen, for the most unworthy purposes."

—It has been generally supposed that after the revelations of late years bank presidents and directors would make it their duty to know exactly the affairs for which they are responsible, and as a rule they do, but some glaring exceptions occur, as witness one in Franklin, Ind. The other day the cashier of the First National Bank there disappeared. No one thought his absence amiss until a letter from him to the President and stockholders was received. It began:

I am ruined. Your bank is ruined. It was not intentional on my part. I was led into speculation by other parties until we had lost heavily, and then to try and make back losses, went at it so heavily that I have lost all the bank is worth. I will explain that the loss to the stockholders is not as heavy as the books will show, for the reason: To hold my position I have been making seven per cent. dividends twice a year when we have not made the half of it. But for the past three years I have been adding to the earnings a fictitious sum of at least $10,000 per annum, making $30 000 that you have received in dividends that have not been made.

The cashier's operations were carried on for several years, and as far as the management can make out the losses they foot up nearly $50,000.

—The following table will show where English railway iron has been going during the three years last past:

	1874. Tons.	1875. Tons.	1876. Tons.
United States	94,491	47,790	372
Russia	147,784	111,243	86,181
Turkey	11,297	11,021	423
British America	39,987	34,205	51,164
British North America	62,300	88,170	60,203
Egypt	11,289	7,020	50
Australia	86,665	82,521	29,578
Brazil	22,895	16,506	22,403
Holland	17,252	6,831	609
Spain and Canada	22,389	11,167	19,681
Sweden and Norway	47,751	53,993	41,150
Chili	22,206	14,218	3,246
Denmark	16,317	7,960	5,125
Prussia	18,051	14,042	2,044
France	2,946	114	157
Germany	7,096	4,167	14,162
Belgium	14,251	494	222
Italy	14,963	13,537	15,811
Other countries	5,763	64,211	55,860
Total	782,666	543,981	413,654

The falling off in the amount sent to this country is something surprising, even when we consider the light demand resulting from the check given to railway enterprise by the hardness of the times. A decline from 94,491 tons in 1874 to 372 in 1876 is a thing to look at twice. And a decline of 369,069 tons in the total shipments for the three years is a thing to justify the lament which the London *Times* recently uttered over the condition of British commerce.

—The whole amount of fractional notes redeemed and on hand in the treasury on the 6th inst. was $16,466,117 64. At the time when the treasury began to issue silver the whole amount of fractionals reported as outstanding was about $41,000,000. The amount now apparently outstanding, therefore, is about $24,500,000. The whole amount of silver issued to date is $27,536,189 25. Adding the fractionals to this sum we have about $62,000,000 as the amount of "change" apparently in circulation at the present time. Allowing for fractionals destroyed, the amount actually in use of subsidiary coin and fractionals probably does not exceed $38,000,000, and it may be considerably less.

—The following is from the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the case of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank vs. Baldwin, though founded upon the Minnesota statute, is of some interest to bankers elsewhere, inasmuch as the section of the statute quoted is almost identical with the New York act. The language is: Such person or association shall have the power to carry on the business of banking by discounting bills, notes and other evidences of debt, by receiving deposits, by buying and selling gold and silver bullion," etc. The bank in this case bought outright promissory note of one Patterson, the owner, who did not indorse it nor expressly assume any obligation in connection with the transfer. The court says:

The banking authority and powers are not identical in meaning, the latter expression being used to denote the transaction when the seller does not indorse the note and is not accountable for it. 1 Bouv. 481, ting Pothier de l'Usure, 128. And it is admitted that such was the character of the transaction in this case. In view of this understanding of the functions of a bank of discount, the legal signification attached to the word "discount," and the distinction between it and the word "purchase," when applied to the business of banking, is obvious that the power "to carry on the business of banking by discounting notes, bills and other evidences of debt," is only an authority to lend money thereon, with the right to deduct the legal rate of interest in advance; this right can be fully enjoyed without the possession of the unrestricted power of buying and dealing in such securities as choses in action and personal property. Though, as is urged by the appellant, the bank acquires a title to discounted paper, and hence may, in a certain sense, be said to have purchased it, yet it is purchase by discount, which is permitted, and does not involve the exercise of a power of purchase in any other way than by discount.

The case of the Niagara County Bank vs. Baker *et al.*, 15 Ohio St. 69, is cited as deciding the precise point in this case in the same way; and the cases also cited as a recedent Talmage vs Pell, 3 Seldon 343, here the New York Court of Appeals held that a bank organized under the State laws had no power to purchase the negotiable notes of the State of Ohio. The Minnesota court further argue that, as there is no express grant of the exchange, and as promissory notes are not included, they are by the rule *expressio unius, &c., inferentiall* excluded. The opinion concludes: Having no corporate power to make the contract of purchase, the plaintiff never acquired any title to the note in suit, and the attempted act of purchase was strictly *ultra vires*, and conferred no rights whatever."

—The following stocks were sold last night at Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

5 shares Exchange National Bank	$ 69 75
1 share Exchange National Bank	61 00
1 share Diamond National Bank	101 50
1 share Union Insurance Company	39 00

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire near noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	45¾
Reading	....	19¾
United Cos. of N. J	....	138½
Pgh, Titus & Buffalo	....	4¾
Lehigh Valley	....	47
Central Transportation	38	....
Empire Transportation	50	....
C. C. & S. L. R	....	81

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 105¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Money 2@3½ per cent., closing at 2½. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Customs receipts $14,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed 70,000. Clearings $22,000,000. Sterling easy at 485¼@480.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 105¾, with sales during the day at 105¾. Carrying rates 2¼@¼ per cent. Silver at London unchanged; here bar silver is 130¾ per ounce in greenbacks and 123½ in gold; silver coin ¾ per cent. discount.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds generally firm, except New Jersey Central consolidated, which declined to 72. State securities quiet. The stock market in the main was heavy and lower throughout the day. The decline ranged from ⅛ to 1 per cent. and was most marked in Delaware and Hudson Canal, New Jersey Central and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Granger shares were weak early in the day but afterward became firm and recovered. New Jersey Central declined from 71¼ to 70 and closed at 70¼; Delaware and Hudson dropped from 58 to 54, with the last sales at 55½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell from 86¼ to 85, and closed at 85¾. One feature of the day was the decline in Erie from 8½ to 8, the lowest point for a very long time. Another prominent feature was a break in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from 116¼ to 113¾ regular and to 111 seller sixty days. There is usually very little doing in this stock as it is one of the quiet investment shares. Northwestern stocks declined to 32 for common and to 51½ for preferred, but subsequently advanced to 32¾ for the former and 53 for the latter; St. Paul shares were firm for common at 18½, while preferred declined from 48½ to 48 and later rose to 48¾; Western Union was strong, after declining to 70¾ it advanced to and closed at 71¾@72. Transactions 167,000 shares, of which 39,000 were Western Union, 14 000 Northwestern, 5,000 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Paul preferred, 6,000 Erie, 27,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 New York Central, 5,000 Michigan Central, 20,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 27,000 New Jersey Central and 4,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel.	71¾	N. J. Central	19¾
Quicksilver	14	St. Paul	18¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	Do. preferred	48¾
Mariposa	4¾	Rock Island	101
Do. preferred	4¾	Toledo & Wabash	7¾
Adams Express	97	Ft. Wayne	101
Wells-Fargo Ex	82½	Michigan Cent	87¼
American Ex	58½	Chicago & Alton	101
United States Ex	54¾	Do. preferred	118
New York Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	6¾
Erie	8	Del. & Lack	66¾
Do. preferred	18	A. & P. Tel. Co	16½
Harlem	140	Missouri Pacific	102
Do. preferred	140	Indiana Central	3¾
Michigan Central	84¾	Bur. & Quincy	112
Panama	132	Hannibal & St Joe	11¾
Lake Shore	82¾	Union Pac stock	60
Illinois Central	82½	Central Pac. bds	107¾
Cleve. & Pittsburg	90	Union Pac bds	104½
Northwestern	32¾	Do. land grants	103¾
Do. preferred	82¾	Do. S. F. bonds	97½
C., C., & I	30		

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	114	New 5's	110¾
5-20's, 1865, c-o-n	109¾	4½'s	105¾
5-20's, 1865, new	109¾	10-40's, registered	111
5-20's, 1867	113	10-40's, coupons	114½
5-20's, 1868	115½	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	43½	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, new	42¾	Missouri 6's	106
Virginia, new	43½		

LONDON, February 9, 5 P. M.—The amount of b l ion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to day is £50 000. Consols 95 1-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 109¾; 10 40's, 110¾; new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 98; Erie 8¾; preferred 19.

PARIS, February 9.—Rentes 106 francs 12½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 9.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9.—Gold 105⅝@106¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 514 @516.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 9, 1877.

To-day has been all that one could desire of the weather, and the city has shown a business activity that bore good promise of the better times which have so long been expected. Further than that trade continues very fair, we have little to report of the general markets.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	981	Apples, bbls	107
Oats, bush	2,975	Potatoes, bush	55
Corn, bush	2,228	Hay, bales	130
Wheat, bush	419	Bacon, tcs	25
Butter, bkgs	154		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices on grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was apathetic, hardly anything at all being done. Prices rule as yesterday. We quote: Prime red wheat $1 45@1 50 ₱ bushel; prime amber $1 48@1 52; prime white $1 48@1 52. Corn—Raion track 52@53c ₱ bushel; prime shelled 51@52c. Oats—Prime white 40@41c ₱ bushel; mixed 36@38c. Rye 73@75c ₱ bushel. Barley 85c ₱ bushel for choice; 70@75c for good to prime spring; $1 00 for fall. Feed—Prices rule steady.

FLOUR—Market is fairly active, but unchanged either in tone or prices. We quote No. 1 white wheat flour at $8 50@8 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $8 00@8 25; No. 1 red wheat flour $5 00; Wisconsin $7 25@7 75; Minnesota $7 75@8 00; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 75; graham flour $7 75@7 90; cornmeal 60@65c per bushel; rye flour $4 75@5 00 per barrel; rye flour $1 75@2 00 per bushel.

MILL FEED—The market is firm at the following quotations: Bran $17 00@19 00 ₱ ton as to quality; shipstuffs $18 00@20 00; middlings $22 00@25 00; chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

HAY—The market is quiet and dull. We quote: No. 1 timothy $15 00@15 00; No. 2, timothy $12 00@13 00 from first hands baled. Prairie—Upland $10 00@11 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

Country Produce.

The market for country produce was fair. Prices continue about as last reported, though a weakening is manifest. We give below the quotations of the day.

APPLES—Continue plenty, and in moderate demand at $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel for the best; low or grade 90c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—A dull sale, and quoted at 2@3½c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BEESWAX—A little scarce, and quoted at 30@ 33c ₱ ₱.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $2 00@2 25, according to quality, for prime white navy. Lima beans, new crop, $1 50 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Choice hurl 6¼@6½c as to quality; brush hurl will work up 5½@5¾c; medium green 4½@4¾c; red topped 5@4c; inferior and crooked in fair demand at 3@ 3½c, as to quality.

BUTTER—Dull and lower. We quote at 28@32c ₱ ₱ for new crops.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair demand at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.

CIDER—Market slow and supply sufficient. We quote: $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel, as to quality, for common; $5 00@5 50 for choice.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is abundant and the demand very limited. We quote dried apples at 4@5c ₱ ₱ for prime quarters; 5@6c for sliced; dried peaches 10@12c; evaporated peaches 15@20@35c per pound according to quality.

DRIED PEAS—The demand is moderate for new crop at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER FISH—Under coming in freely. There is little demand for packed. We quote: Choice solid packed 15@17c per ₱; do roll 21@ 22c; choice fairly solid 20@22c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—In fair demand at $3 75@ 4 00 per cwt. for prime; $4 00@4 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—We quote prime Ohio factory at 14¼ @14¾c in round lots; jobbing at 15@15½c. New York Goshen 15¾@16c in round lots; 16@16½c in a jobbing way. Young American 13c; nutmeg 12c.

SEEDS—Not much doing yet. The rates at the store are: Cloverseed $3 50@3 60 ₱ bushel of 62 ℔s; timothy seed, prime, $2 00@2 15; choice $2 25@2 50.

EGGS—Fresh are quite plenty and lower. We quote fresh at 30@32c per dozen. Packlets are almost out of market and not desired; quoted at 15@20c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 55@60c ₱ ₱, at wholesale; 60@70c in a jobbing way; mixed are quoted at 35@40c ₱ ₱, at wholesale; 40@45c in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS—Supply light and quoted at 7½c ₱ ₱.

POULTRY—A light supply and a light demand. We quote: Live chickens 5½@6c; ducks 8c. We quote live turkeys at 7½@8c per ₱; dressed 13¼@14c ₱ ₱. Live chickens in coop 6@6½c ₱ pair. Ducks—Per white 60@70c ₱ pair; dressed 12½@13c ₱ ₱. Geese 50@60c each; dressed 8@9c ₱ ₱.

POTATOES—A large supply on hand, and prices, though unchanged, are less firm. We quote: $1 45 ₱ bushel on track and $1 55@1 60 in store. A few sweets are in market and quoted at $5 50 ₱ barrel for Southern and $5 25 @5 50 ₱ barrel for Jerseys.

VINEGAR—There is scarcely anything doing. We quote nominally 10@12c for prime country cider; 14c for best city make; wine vinegar 20c.

WOOL—Nothing doing. Common fleece, ₱ ₱, 33c; ¼ to full blood, ₱ ₱, 33@35c; combing, ₱ ₱, 36c; tub-washed, ₱ ₱, 38c; city pullings, ₱ ₱, 25@26c; unwashed, ₱ ₱, 18@20c.

Provisions.

The market for provisions was good generally, and prices firm as given below:

BACON—Shoulders 8c per pound; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 10½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12½c ₱ ₱ for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon was steady, and we quote sugar-cured at 12½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef sugar-cured, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, per pair, were quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Kettle lard, tierces, 12c; ¼ bbls 12½c; pails 13c. Refined lard—Tierces 12¼c; ¼ bbls 13¼c; 20 ℔ pails 13¾c; 3-℔ tin pails 14¼c; 5-℔ do, 14½c; 6-℔ do, 15¼c; 5-℔ caddies, 14½c; 3-℔ do, 15¼c.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati oil, double extra $1 00 @1 05 per gallon; extra No. 1 do 90@95c

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 9, 1877.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	Dir.	Miles p'hour	Weath
7 A. M.	30.01	25	81	N. E.	3	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.01	41	58	N. E.	6	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.08	34	69	.....	Calm.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.15 Highest thermometer.... 41
Mean thermometer.... 35.5 Lowest thermometer.... 24

Be Good to Yourself for Once,

If troubled with a bad Cough or Cold, and use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure remedy for Asthma, Pleurisy, etc., as well as Throat Complaints. MWS.*

Personal.

Mr. Ferd A. Abel, the well-known druggist, No. 172 Wylie avenue, has been appointed exclusive agent in Pittsburgh and vicinity, for the well-known toilet soaps and lily whites manufactured by Fels & Co., successors to Thomas Worsley & Co., Philadelphia.

Masked Ball.

A grand masked ball will take place on Tuesday evening next at Turner Hall, Birmingham. The affair is in good hands, and promises to afford immense amusement. Music will be furnished by the Empire Quadrille Band, and figures called by Col. Christy. The price of tickets is $1 25, and arrangements have been made for carriages at seventy-five cents for the round trip.

The City Treasurership

The Republican primaries for the election of delegates to the city Convention of Tuesday next, take place this afternoon. Major J. F. Denniston, who is a candidate for the nomination for Treasurer, is making a lively canvass, and has many friends actively supporting him. He has been a life long Republican, served with credit in former years as County Treasurer, and during the late unpleasantness did good service in the Union army, and suffered a severe wound. Major Denniston hopes that his friends throughout the city will rally to the support of his delegates at the polls to-day.

The Allegheny Wharf.

The Allegheny Wharf Committee of City Councils met yesterday and organized by the election of William A. Herron, Esq., as Chairman. An appropriation of $1,000 was asked for for the year.

Messrs. Finnerty and Frauenheim were appointed a committee to look after the clearing of the wharf in the Seventeenth ward.

The wharf master reported receipts for the year as $3,084 05 and $580 yet due. The collections during January were $111 25.

The wharf master was directed to have the wharf cleared of all rubbish.

Literary Notes.

"Thankful Blossom," Bret Harte's latest story; "Weavers and Weft," by Miss M. E. Braddon; "Anne Warwick," by Georgiana M. Craik; Carlyle's Anthology, edited by Edward Barrett; "Annals of a Baby," a companion book to "Helen's Babies;" Schuyler's "Turkistan," and several other new books have just been received by Gildenfenney & Co., No. 75 Fifth avenue. The London quarterlies for January are also at hand, as well as a fresh supply of the last issue of the *North American Review*. They can also furnish copies of the pamphlet giving a history of the Murphy movement in this city. Their stock of valentines is very large, including the most elegant and artistic and the excruciatingly horrible "comic" kind. They also have large lines of pocket books, albums, photographs and frames, fine stationery, notions, etc., etc.

The School Principal Discussion.

At a meeting of the Howard sub-district School Board, held Thursday evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It having come to our knowledge that a bill either has, or is about to be presented to the State Legislature for approval and enactment, providing for the modification of the school law by dispensing with the principals of sub-district schools, and substituting in lieu thereof ten officials to be known as supervisors; therefore,

Resolved, That we do most earnestly protest thereat, for the reason that it is evidently a move to make our public school system a possible political machine, or a refuge for politicians to whom party might be under obligation, and we do heartily disapprove of any such measure.

Resolved, That we believe a curtailment of the expenses of conducting our schools is necessary and attainable, and to that end we recommend the reduction of the salaries of all teachers, including those of the High School, as more expedient than trying any new scheme that would have a tendency to interfere with the efficiency of our present system, and that our representative to the Central Board is hereby requested to vote accordingly.

Dedication at Wilkinsburg.

On Thursday evening the Young Men's Christian Association, of Wilkinsburg, dedicated their new building with appropriate exercises. The room was comfortably filled and addresses were delivered by Rev. S. M. Henderson, Rev. W. D. Slease, and also visiting members from the East Liberty Association. Mr. Jacob Hughes being called to the chair, resolutions were offered and unanimously passed returning the thanks of the Association to the many friends in Wilkinsburg and vicinity who have assisted, by pecuniary aid, in the erection of the building, and who have so cheerfully given their moral support and encouragement to the membership. The special thanks of the Association were returned to the congregation and trustees of the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian Church for their kindness during past years in furnishing the Association a comfortable place, with all necessary conveniences, in which to hold the regular meetings, and also for the use of the large audience room on anniversary occasion.

The Board of Pardons.

The application for pardon in the following cases from Allegheny county, were acted upon by the State Board of Pardons on Thursday and refused: John Meenan, larceny; B. L. Landdon, larceny; Joseph Flemm, murder of the second degree: James Haney, burglary. The Harrisburg *Patriot* says of the Allegheny county murderers:

Joseph Flemm, of Allegheny, sentenced to the penitentiary for four years, has made application for a full pardon, alleging that the tradgedy was an accident. Flemm was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for the murder of a girl to whom he was paying his addresses. She was shot through the eye and died soon after. Flemm claimed that the murder was the result of an accident, but the friends of the girl assert that they were opposed to his marriage, and that there was a motive for the assault. The court officials are of the opinion Flemm got what he deserved.

The case of William Green, of Allegheny county, who murdered his half brother, is held under advisement. The Governor has issued a warrant for the execution of the culprit next week. The murderer will be hanged at that time if fixed unless the board should recommend imprisonment for life.

The Republican Primaries.

This afternoon, between the hours of four and seven o'clock, the Republicans of this city will choose delegates to the three conventions to be held on Tuesday next for the nomination of candidates for Mayor, Treasurer and Controller. For the nomination for Mayor there are four aspirants, viz, Miles S. Humphreys, Jacob S. Wainwright, Jared M. Brush and Joseph A. Butler. Mr. Humphreys is a working man, and, as a member of the State Legislature some years since, showed great capacity and ability. He belongs on the South Side, being a resident of the Thirtieth ward. Mr. Wainwright lives in the Lawrenceville district, and in one of our most successful business men. He also served in the Legislature for several terms, and in our city Councils. Mr. Brush has served in various capacities in this city, and always with credit. He occupied a seat in Councils for a number of years, was Mayor one term, and is now a member of the Board of Health. He is a resident of the extreme east end of the city, but lived for years in the old city. Mr. Butler is a resident of the Seventh ward, where he has acceptably filled the position of Alderman for many years. He has frequently held the position of Acting Mayor, and is well acquainted with its duties.

For the nomination of city treasurer there are three contestants. Mr. R. B. Brown who takes a prominent place in the struggle is a young man, resident of the Twenty-fifth ward, South Side. He has shown considerable capacity for business and has been quite successful in it, while he is most affable in his demeanor. He has been one of the foremost members of Councils for several years. Mr. J. F. Denniston another candidate was formerly County Treasurer a position he filled with credit. He was a gallant soldier in the Union army and has always been a staunch Republican. Mr. Samuel Kilgore the other candidate has but recently left the office of County Treasurer where he gave satisfaction. He was previously Market Superintendant, a position which he also filled creditably.

For Controller there is no opposition to Robert M. Snodgrass who at present occupies the position. He has during the term now ending given satisfaction, as is shown by the fact that he has no opposition.

It is to be noped that Republican voters generally will turn out at the polls and manifest their choice.

In each ward nominations will also be made for Select Council, school directors and for officers of election.

The Republican headquarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, will be open this evening, and returns may be sent there.

HON. WILSON McCANDLESS.

The Testimonial from the Members of the Bar—Reply of the Ex-Judge.

Reference has already been made to the testimonial—an elegant silver vase—gotten up by the members of the bar, for presentation to Hon. Wilson McCandless, as a mark of their esteem on his retirement from the bench, which he adorned for six teen years. A committee was appointed to prepare a letter of presentation, and John H. Hampton, Esq., was delegated to make the address. Two weeks ago the committee visited the Judge at his residence, in the Eighteenth ward. They found him quite ill, but he insisted on seeing his visitors, and they were taken to his bed chamber. The Judge was "propped" up in bed and seemed to be suffering intense pain from rheumatism. During the conversation many pleasant incidents of the bench were called to mind, the Judge's eye lighted and a pleasant half hour was passed. The committee has since learned that the visit was really productive of much good; that the Judge has since been much better and very cheerful.

Following is the letter of the committee, prepared by Mr. Hampton, and the reply of Judge McCandless:

LETTER OF THE COMMITTEE.

PITTSBURGH, January 24, 1877.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, LL. D.:

DEAR SIR—After many years of professional labor at the bar, and the faithful discharge of sacred duties on the bench, you have been allowed by your country, honorably to retire to the repose of private life, to pass the remainder of your days in the enjoyment of that rest and freedom from care which your distinguished services entitle you.

In severing the relations which for so long a period have existed between yourself and the gentlemen of the Pittsburgh bar, you will doubtless learn with satisfaction that they cordially unite in bearing evidence to the unswerving integrity, marked ability and courteous demeanor which characterized your career on the bench, and to the high reputation and exalted position you achieved at the bar, as one of its ablest advocates. They remember your warm and generous nature, your pleasing and dignified manner, alike conspicuous in your judicial career and in your social intercourse. A number of them reflecting these cordial sentiments of the bar desire to testify their appreciation of your personal worth, and your long and honorable services, by the Judge by presenting you a lasting tribute as pressive of the high estimation in which they hold your name and fame, which in your retirement they trust may be long cherished by you as they find pleasure in its bestowal, and after you have passed away it is to go to your family as an heirloom and be kept in remembrance of your life and public services.

This tribute, designed by an American artist, wrought by the hands of skilled American workmen, and made of silver produced in American mines, will serve to remind you of the genius, the skill and the resources of your native country. In the form of an ancient vase, it contains on one side a beautiful medallion in relief of yourself, which your posterity can look upon and be reminded of your features and your generous nature. On the other side is the figure of Justice with bandaged eyes, holding in her right hand the emblem of her purity and impartiality, testifying that her eyes cannot be dazzled by the presence of the rich or great who come before her, nor be melted into tears by the poverty or crimes of those who beg for mercy at her hands, but with even scales weighs truth as gold and wrong as dross, and pronounces judgment according to the right. As a just judge, you can look upon that figure and be reminded of your fidelity as one of her ministers, for we can truly say, you were patient to hear and impartial to decide.

Along with this tribute be assured you receive, in retiring from public life, the warm wishes of your brethren of the bar of your peace and happiness to the close of your life, and the respect and gratitude of of the people of this community who, with us, feel that your true and eminent services entitle you to rest and the enjoyments of your home and family.

John R. Bailey,	C. W. Robb,
S. M. Maynard,	S. H. Geyer,
Thos. M. Marshall,	C. S. Fetterman,
F. M. Magee,	Geo. Shiras, Jr.,
S. Schoyer, Jr.,	John H. Hampton,
A. M. Brown,	W. S. Purviance,
	Malcolm Hay.

Committee on behalf of the contributors.

Yesterday the following letter was received from Judge McCandless:

REPLY OF JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Messrs. Bailey, Robb, Raymond, Geyer, Marshall, Fetterman, Magee, Shiras, Schoyer, Hampton, Brown; Purviance and Hay, Committee of the Pittsburgh Bar:

GENTLEMEN—Words do not occur that will enable me, sufficiently, to express the measure of my thanks, for the splendid gift you have been good enough to present to me, on my retirement from the judicial office I have held for the last sixteen years. Aside from its intrinsic value, it will be an heirloom in my family to descend to the latest generation. It will carry with it my high appreciation of the Pittsburgh bar, a bar rendered ever memorable by having ranked among its members such brilliant lights of the profession as Ross, Baldwin, Wilkins, Collins and Steele Semple, names illustrious in the history of Western Pennsylvania, and whose lustre has not been diminished by the later lights of the profession, and it will carry with it the reciprocal affection and good will which has ever existed between us, to-morrow—Sunday—evening at 7½ o'clock. Frank X. Burns, Dr. Conway, Samuel Lehman and others will address the meeting.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

The Meeting Last Evening—Notes of Interest.

The Fifth Avenue M. P. church was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening with as deeply interested an audience as has assembled at any time since the movement began. Mr. Murphy came into the church promptly at the opening hour and at once began the services of the evening by asking the choir to sing the familiar hymn "Come thou fount of every blessing," after which he read the Scripture lesson from the second chapter of 1st Corinthians, and Mr. W. W. Moorhead offered up prayer.

Mr. Murphy thought that the great trouble with the temperance work heretofore was that it had been made too much a political hobby. If we made as much effort in the work of temperance as Paul did in preaching Christ and offer the gospel of temperance in the same manner, keeping politics out of the question, good work would abound. He thought that Republicans and Democrats alike needed temperance, as well as any one else. He also desired that all sectarianisms be left to take care of themselves.

Several other speeches were made by recent converts, and a number of signatures to the pledge obtained, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE OVERFLOW MEETING

at Smithfield street Church was largely attended and was presided over by Mr. Joseph R. Hunter aided by Mr. G. McMaster, Mr. Benson, Mr. D. C. Gillespie. Mr. Benson made one of the finest practical temperance addresses ever delivered in this city, and was listened to with marked attention.

MURPHY MEETING AT VANPORT.

The second Murphy rally at Vanport, Beaver county, on Wednesday evening was a grand success in every way. The meeting was held in the M. E. Church, and so great was the crowd and interest manifested that it seemed there wasn't standing room for one more. The interest is still increasing and it is hoped that the temperance wave will reach every man, woman, and child in this locality. The speaking was every thing that could be wished for as the manifestations of applause greeted them from the beginning to the close of the exercises. The meeting was called to order by J. L. Courtney, who nominated T. G. Edelbute, of Rochester, for President, and was elected. Professor E. M. McCargo, of Pittsburgh, was then introduced, and opened the exercises by reading the parable of the Prodigal Son, after which J. L. McKenzie led in prayer. Singing by the choir, led by J. L. McKenzie and Miss Ellen S. Sick man, who presided at the organ, followed. The singing and instrumental music throughout the entire evening was first class. Mr. James A. Irons and Irwin W. Douth were elected Secretaries for the evening.

Professor McCargo made the opening address which was capital throughout. It is very fortunate for the cause of temperance that it has such an efficient and successful worker. The song sung by the children, "Come and Sign" was the gem of the evening and shows while he is a number one speaker he is also a number one singer.

Colonel Joe Reed, of Bridgewater, was then introduced, who, being a late convert to the Murphy pledge, and who has been spending his time in recruiting for the temperance army, made one of his best efforts.

Dr. Scott, of Rochester, also a late convert, was introduced, and gave his experience.

Short and interesting speeches were made by David Caler, C. G. Atkins and others. The number of signers for the two evenings were over Virginia, Lecturer; John A. McCreath, Greene county, Overseer: Z. Wheeler, Wellsburg, West Virginia, Steward; J. F. Stewart, Hanlon's station, Assistant Steward; John M. Van Voorhis, Monongahela City, Treasurer; Marion Jackson, Florence, Washington county, Chaplain; R. C. Stephenson, Burgettstown, Secretary; C. A. C. Smith, Fowlersburg, West Virginia, Gatekeeper; Mrs. Ellen Carter, Brooke county, West Virginia, Ceres; Mrs. D. Bailey, Steubenville, Ohio county, West Virginia, Pomona; Mrs. Dr. Hartman, Independence, Washington county, Flora, and Mrs. George Parkison, Steubenville, Ohio, Lady Assistant Steward.

It was agreed to hold the next meeting at Burgettstown on the 10th of May, the Constitution having been amended so that a Grange will hereafter meet on the first Thursday preceding the second Friday of May, August, November and February. The Business Committee reported a plan for procuring agricultural implements at wholesale prices, and a plan for the spread of the order.

A proposition was presented from a Pittsburgh house to take the agency for the grain of the Grangers of the district, which after a long deliberation and a great deal of discussion, was referred to a committee of three, with power to act. There were two conditions attached to the proposition, with which the Grange hesitated to comply. The committee was, however, instructed to have these differences adjusted, and if the objectionable features can be removed to accept the offer and advertise the fact at once.

At the evening session the Pomona degree was conferred upon twenty-five candidates.

Life or Death!

The fate of Green, the murderer, still trembles in the balance. District Attorney Montooth, in response to an inquiry from the Board of Pardons, has recommended a commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life. Judge Sterrett, however, who tried Green, has written a letter to the Board, declining to recommend a commutation of sentence, and stating his reasons for this conclusion. When the case was tried, the Judge stated in his letter, the killing was admitted, the prisoner claiming that it was justified on the ground of self-defense. It was claimed by the defense that the verdict should be manslaughter, and, at most, should not rise above murder in the second degree. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, and on a motion for a new trial the Court refused to grant the motion, being of the opinion that the verdict of the jury was a just one. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, and Judge Sterrett refers the board to a lenghty opinion delivered by Chief Justice Agnew, sustaining the lower court, and refusing to reverse the sentence. Judge Stowe, who sat on the bench in the trial of the case, has concurred with Judge Sterrett in refusing to recommend a commutation of sentence. Next Monday is the time fixed by the Governor's warrant for the execution, and the murderer has given up all hope of relief from his dreadful situation. The Board of Pardons will doubtless announce their decision to-day.

AN OLD Baltimore negro who had emigrated to Liberia years ago, ordered a quantity of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup a short time ago, stating that although coughs and colds were not frequent in Africa, he would not like to be without it in his family.

CLARA LAIRD.

Her Strange and Unaccountable Suicide

The death of Miss Clara Laird, by suicide, has already been noticed in our paper, and would not be referred to now were it not for painful and wholly unfounded suspicions aroused in the minds of the public by some comments published in a paper in this vicinity. It is easy to suggest cause for suicide, in the case of a young and beautiful woman, and in doing so recklessly innocent hearts are made to bleed and pure reputations may be stained for life. The history of this unfortunate girl may be given in a few words. She was, at a tender age, deprived of parental care, and for several years was an inmate of the Home for the Friendless in Allegheny. When yet a child she was taken under the care of D. W. Riggs, M. D., a worthy and reputable physician, and tenderly cared for as his foster child. She grew to womanhood under the eye of the doctor and his wife, who, having no children of their own, treated her as a daughter, and in exchange for their kindness and affection won her gratitude and love. In June last, she left the city for California, Washington county, as it is supposed for the purpose of attending school at that place. She was boarding in the family of Dr. W. H. Phillips, a leading physician of the town, whose wife is a sister of Dr. Riggs, the foster-father. Thus it will be seen that the greatest care and prudence were exercised in selecting a home for her, and her presence there was agreeable to herself and to all parties interested in her welfare. She pursued her studies energetically, was happy in her intercourse with her associates, was in the blooom of health, and never exhibited the slightest indications of mental trouble. Her suicide, under such circumstances, was peculiarly distressing. It does not appear that she ever insinuated in the remotest degree, that her life was burdensome, that any trouble weighed upon her, or that she harbored a thought of self-destruction. The note which she left, just before taking the fatal dose, assigns no satisfactory cause, simply stating that "she did not wish to be in anybody's way." In explanation of the fact that no importance was to be remembered that the whole community was fully convinced that the girl died by her own act; that no one there harbored a suspicion that there was anything wrong, and that, in country districts, an investigation by the Coroner, under such circumstances, is not deemed necessary. It was a mistake, however, to dispense with a legal investigation, because, had one been held, the jury could have seen satisfied, on the most positive testimony, that so far as the physical condition of the deceased was concerned, there could have been no motive prompting suicide. The body was not buried in the woods, in an obscure place, as has been alleged, but interred in the beautiful cemetery at the village.

There is but one possible clue to the act of self-destruction in this case. It was remarked by persons who had read the school essay, written but a short time before, was upon the life and character of Thomas Chatterton, the poet, who, after a brief career of the most brilliant promise, died from the effects of which he died. An examination of other essays developed the fact that she had invariably written either upon persons who had committed suicide, or upon subjects in which direct or indirect reference was made to that manner of death. In making her selections for reading exercises, it was remembered that she had exhibited the same taste, but it occasioned no remark at the time. It is not at all improbable that, like Chatterton, she may have been suffering from some morbid condition of mind, and that the contrast in her monomania may have been contemplating death by suicide for months or years. Whatever may have been the cause, we feel thoroughly convinced that not the slightest ground exits for casting suspicion upon any person—especially the cruel suspicion which, while clinging to the hearts of the living, seeks to blast the reputation of the dead.

CONVENTION OF EDITORS.

Annual Meeting of the Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio Press Association—Election of Officers, &c., &c.

The Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio Press Association held their annual meeting yesterday at the Central Hotel.

President Christman, of the Washington *Reporter*, presided, and Chill W. Hazzard, of the Monongahela *Republican*, filled the position of Secretary.

The business manager, Colonel William L. Foulke, presented his report, which was discussed and adopted.

Mr. Reisinger, of the Meadville *Journal*, having been instructed at the last meeting to prepare a statement of the best method of keeping a newspaper accounts, presented said statement which elicited considerable discussion, and a vote of thanks was tendered him for the trouble he had taken and care taken by him in its preparation.

Twenty new members were admitted to the association, after which a committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The committee reported the following nominations: President, C. L. Christman; Vice President, J. M. Laird; Secretary and Treasurer, Chill W. Hazzard; Directors, W. J. Kline, Greensburg *Democrat*; J. R. Durborrow, Huntingdon *Journal*; F. S. Reeder, New Brighton *News*; E. Morris, Sandusky, O., *Register*; *Ridgeway State*; J. B. Sansom, Indiana *Democrat*. The ticket was elected unanimously.

Messrs. Foulk and Hazzard were appointed a committee to convey the thanks of the association, by means of some suitable testimonial, to the proprietors of the Central Hotel for their very hospitable entertainment.

The President was authorized to take steps looking toward the association becoming auxiliary to the State association, and to report at the next semi-annual excursion to Colorado next summer.

The members expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the management of the affairs of the association by Secretary W. L. Foulk. The Colonel is certainly a very efficient officer, and is eminently deserving of all the praise he's owed upon him.

The following papers were represented at the meeting: Beaver *Post*, Beaver *Times*, Brownsville *Clipper*, Butler *Eagle*, Butler *Citizen*, Butler *Herald*, Connellsville *Monitor*, Connellsville *Tribune*, Ebensburg *Freeman*, Canton, O., *Democrat*, Charleston, W Va., *Journal*, Greensburg *Argus*, Greensburg *Democrat*, Huntingdon *Journal*, Indiana *Democrat*, Kittanning *Free Press*, Latrobe *Advance*, Meadville *Republican*, Monongahela City *Republican*, New Philadelphia, O., *Advocate*, Mt. Pleasant *Times*, New Brighton *News*, Oil City *Derrick*, Parker *Journal*, Saltsburg *Press*, Washington *Review and Examiner*, Washington *Reporter*, Steubenville *Gazette*, Steubenville *Herald*, Urichsville *Chronicle*, Wheeling *Intelligencer*.

THE CASE OF ROGER O'MARA.

Sentence on Ferguson Deferred to Allow Him to Testify.

The Criminal Court will not be in session to-morrow, and it was intended to impose sentence upon a number of convicted persons, including Ferguson, the Boggs & Buhl robber. District Attorney Monntooth, however, asked Judge Stowe to postpone the sentence. He said that Ferguson was deemed an important witness for Roger O'Mara in the case which ex-Chief Hartzell has against him, and as, after sentence, he would be incompetent to testify, the District Attorney made his request in order that full justice may be done, that Roger O'Mara may not lose his witness, and that he and his friends may be given no ground on which to charge unfair dealings on the part of the county authorities.

Judge Stowe said it had been his purpose to sentence him to-day, but there was propriety in the motion of the District Attorney and he would therefore postpone the sentence, unless Ferguson should demand that the Court do otherwise, in which case he would consider it his duty to pass the sentence. The Judge remarked that he would undoubtedly be sent to the Penitentiary, and as his sentence would take him out the witness stand, it was much better that he be kept in jail for a while, so that there may be no ground for complaint. He thought it would be well to do the same with Ellis, who, by the way, has not been tried, but will probably plead guilty, in view of his admissionson the witness stand in Ferguson's case.

Rev. Father Sheehan's Lecture.

To-morrow evening, Very Rev. P. Sheehan, one of the old-time pastors at the Cathedral, and for a number of years Vice President of St. Michael's Seminary, will lecture at Library Hall on the subject, "The Catholic Church and Liberty." His object, as has been fully announced in the COMMERCIAL, is to raise funds wherewith to proceed to Rome, in order to appeal from the decision made against him by Bishop Tuigg, in the latter's refusing to yield to a request. It is generally known that the Council of Trent, as it is called, has not been promulgated in this country, and, therefore, Catholic Bishops are not alone supreme, but absolute among their followers. Still it has become generally understood that by the declaration of the new Dogma of Infallibility Catholic priests and laymen have been virtually placed on an equality with Catholic Bishops in this Republic. Rev. Father Sheehan's lecture, while explaining the real nature of the theory and practice, which the Catholic Church bears toward Liberty in general, as well as particular, during the past eighteen hundred and seventy-six years, will naturally take up and dissect as we are assured the rationalistic principles put forward by Colonel Bob. Ingersoll on Thursday evening in this city. Father Sheehan is one of the most thoroughly posted Catholic clergymen in this State, and his lecture promises to be a very full and thorough exposition of the views entertained by his church on the subject of Liberty.

THE School Directors of the Twenty-sixth ward, South Side, have instructed their representative in the Central Board to oppose the reduction of school principals and teachers, and to use his influence in favor of the reduction of salaries of principals, including the professors of the High School.

THE WORKHOUSE.

Annual Statement of the Superintendent.

Superintendent Cordier, of the Allegheny County Workhouse, yesterday presented his annual statement for 1876 to County Controller Warner. The following figures are taken from the report:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 31, 1875	$ 14,198 2
Liquor license	20,000 0
Barrel and keg factories	230,360 6
Bills receivable 1875	10,951 6
Indebtedness 1875—	
Barrel factory	432 50
Laundry	103 3
Allegheny City Home	134 70
County for boarding	1,813 38
Cash from laundry 1876	4,854 3
Allegheny City Home (gas)	200 92
Counties (boarding prisoners)	2,015 01
Sales of hogs, coal, tar, &c	1,548 33
	$290,592 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

By construction and repairs, 1875	$ 2,936 30
By construction and repairs, 1876	24,141 57
Barrel factory indebtedness, 1875	6,952 85
Materials	179,949 20
Machinery and tools	2,917 71
Paid employees	8,525 48
Expenses	2,189 28
Salaries, provisions, &c., including general supplies, &c	60,899 28
Total	$279,821 07
Balance on hand December 31, 1876	$ 10,741 95

INCOME.

Stocks of barrels on hand	$34,055 85
Machinery and tools on hand	22,633 50
Outstanding accounts	2,049 87
Compared with 1875 the income from the barrel and keg factory shows a gain of	$40,479 18.
Laundry labor	$2,834 38
Outstanding accounts	79 01
	$2,913 42

Compared with 1875 the report shows a gain of $2,548 42.

A recapitulation of the income shows the following:

Barrel and keg factory	$40,479 18
Laundry	2,548 42
*Permanent improvements	3,579 00
	$45,603 60

*Labor performed by the inmates and not to be classed with ordinary repairs, for which no credit is claimed in the financial exhibit of income, such as excavating, carpenter work, painting and glazing.

The property on hand to date is worth $86,357 27, showing a decrease on the report of last year of $4,838 08.

There is a decrease of cash on hand of $3,367 18, a decrease of $43 94 in indebtedness, and a decrease of indebtedness due the Workhouse of $15,375 17.

There was a loss of $5,489 10 by bankruptcy.

The cost of prisoners per capita was as follows:

Salary of officers	$ 47 23
Groceries and provisions*	46 56
Clothing and bedding	10 16
Miscellaneous expenses	29 71
Total	$126 66

*The above cost per capita for groceries and provisions also includes the entire expenses for furnishing the Superintendent's and officers' tables.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

U. S. District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Henry C. Howard and Cyrus Howard, bankrupts, Allegheny county, were discharged from bankruptcy.

A. J. Cowan, bankrupt, Venango county. Register's report, distributing the fund arising from the sale of personal property, confirmed *nisi*.

Felix Bard, bankrupt, Cambria county. Register's report on the exceptions filed to the assignee's account was confirmed absolutely.

William C. Coban and David Coban, debtors, Lawrence county. Order made for meeting of creditors before Register Shafer on the 22d instant, for the purpose of considering a composition proposition.

Varanes Page vs. Dunn & Culver, Warren county. Bill of injunction and answer taken as settlements in the case, and the injunction heretofore granted dis solved.

C. A. McGonigle, bankrupt, Blair county. Rule to show cause why order of July 11, 1876, should not be vacated. Argued by Mr. Sechler for and Mr. Reade against the same. The Court reserved its decision.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The case of Trauerman vs. the Brewers' Insurance Company, before reported, is still on trial before Judge Sterrett. The counsel for the plaintiff called several witnesses to prove that Trauerman was not at Sharpsburg at all on the night of the fire, but in Allegheny City.

In the ejectment case of Edmundson vs. Penny the jury is out.

Voluntary assignment of Anderson & Reimeley. Assignee's account presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Gustave Espy was appointed Inspector of Elections for the Second district of the Twenty-sixth ward.

George L. Phillips was appointed Election Inspector for Snowden township.

John Nee vs. George Oldenhausen; action for taking care of a sick horse. Verdict for plaintiff for $7 10.

Frederick Ihmsen, executor of Christian Ihmsen, deceased, vs. James E. Lindsey and Elizabeth McLaughlin, executor and executrix of Charles T. Ihmsen, deceased *et. al.; sci. fa.* on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for $21,051, subject to opinion of Court on a question of law reserved.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Duncan vs. Ralya & Robertson, the jury is out.

Mary A. Billeb vs. Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad; action to recover for the killing of a son of plaintiff, a train on which he was riding, going down an embankment. John Dalzell, Esq., appears for plaintiff, and D. T. Watson, Esq., for defendant. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

G. G. Smith, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Frank McKnight, was convicted on the second count, and sentenced to a term of eighteen months in the Penitentiary.

Robert M. Elliott was acquitted of perjury, charged by John B. Sheriff, who was directed to pay costs.

Hiram Kimball, agent for the "History of Allegheny County," was tried and acquitted of a charge of forgery preferred by Peter Herdt. Some weeks ago Kimball went before Justice Snodgrass, of Chartiers, and expressed a desire to sue eighteen persons, who he claimed had subscribed for the book and refused to pay for it. Among these was Peter Herdt. Squire Snodgrass gave him eight blank summonses, telling him to fill in the time for the hearing, names of defendants, etc. This he did, and they were served on the parties and they put in an appearance at the time named; but the justice informed him that the summonses had not been returned and he knew nothing of the suit. He fixed a time, however, for the hearing. The defendants failed to appear and judgment was entered against them in default. They then sued Kimball before Squire D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, for misdemeanor, but when the case came before the Grand Jury it was made forgery in the indictment, the allegation being that Kimball had forged the Squire's name to the writs. In the trial yesterday it was shown that the writs had been made out by the Squire as required by him, and Judge Stowe instructed the jury that there could be no conviction, leaving them to determine who should pay the costs. Their verdict was not guilty, the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Robert Thompson, charged with having sworn falsely on a hearing before the Mayor was acquitted.

At this point Judge Stowe discharged all jurors until Tuesday morning, as there was a possibility that the execution of Green would take place on Monday.

W. M. Emory, who pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, was then called up for sentence, and asked to be allowed to make a statement, which was granted. Emory then stated that he had pleaded guilty because a witness necessary to show his innocence was dying in the river, and he (prisoner) was wearied by lying in jail; he accordingly craved clemency. His Honor, however, refused to admit that want of a witness was sufficient excuse for an innocent man to plead guilty, and sentenced Emory to one year's imprisonment in the Workhouse.

John Nee was next called for sentence on a charge of assault and fined five dollars and costs, when, it being shown that John had not done any thing very bad, was an industrious man, not able to do much more than support his family, and that he had employment on the Point bridge, Judge Stowe concluded to remit the fine rather than send the man to jail, where he could do no good for anyone. John was therefore informed that the fine was remitted, and that he could pay the costs in installments.

A Pocket Picked by Accident.

Last evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a woman was arrested and taken to the Central Station, the event, as usual, attracting a large crowd. After the crowd had dispersed a young man who had been in the jam complained to Captain Reed that his watch and chain had been stolen. The youth was greatly grieved at his ill luck, and left the station house with tears in his eyes. Shortly after his departure Officer Hood, who had been present during the excitement of the arrest alluded to, came up to the Captain with a watch in his hand, which he had found dangling by the chair to a button of his coat. The loser of the watch can recover his property on application to the Chief of Police.

A Leg Broken by a Fall.

About six o'clock last evening a young man named Chris. Auday, the night watchman at Horne's dry goods store, on Market street, while in the act of closing the shutters of a window in the second story, fell to the sidewalk, sustaining a compound fracture of one of his legs. He was taken to his home, No. 33 Colwell street, where he was attended by two physicians. They found the fracture to be of a very serious character, one of the bones being protruded through the skin, and it is probable that the limb will have to be amputated.

Appointment of Fire Marshal.

In Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, Mr. James E. Stevenson, who was recommended by the Board of Underwriters for the position of fire Marshal, was appointed the successor to J. B. Livingston, deceased, and gave bond in the sum of $10,000, with John Heath and James A. Snoles as sureties. Judge Collier administered the oath of office.

POLITICAL.

Republican Meetings Last Evening.

THIRD WARD, PITTSBURGH.

The Republicans of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, held a mass meeting in the Grant street school house last night. Mr. Peter Dressler was called to preside and Mr. John Gripp acted as Secretary. On motion it was resolved to go into nominations for ward officers.

Mr. Clem Kreuter nominated Mr. Eugene M. O'Neill for Select Council and he was unanimously chosen.

Mr. Neeb arose and in the name of Mr. O'Neill thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him by the people of the ward, but stated that the gentleman had so much private business to attend to as to prevent him from accepting the trust and giving the attention that it required. Yet he would endeavor to do his duty toward the ward during the remainder of his term, which is for the year 1877. Mr. Neeb, therefore, by the wish of Mr. O'Neill, withdrew his name.

Mr. John Doyle then presented the following, which was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, Eugene M. O'Neill, Esq., one of the worthy representatives of this ward in the Select Council of the city of Pittsburgh, has persistently declined to again become a candidate for the same position, owing to important private business occupying his whole and undivided attention; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Third ward, hereby express our regrets at losing the services of an honest, intelligent and industrious representative, and one who not only fearlessly advocated the interests of the ward but of the whole city.

The following nominations were then made:

Select Council—Dr. W. F. Fandeberg.

School Directors—Dr. W. H. McKelvey and Wm. Weisbrod.

Judge of Elections—First district, Emil A. Schoch; Second district, Joseph M. Schaefer.

Inspectors—First district, G. J. Gross; Second district, James Sloan.

Election Assessors—First district, Fred. Gross; Second district, W. Turner.

Assessor—John Oebse.

Constable—Clem. Kreuter.

Mr. G. J. Gross presented the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Third ward, do pledge ourselves to agree to and abide by, the nominations of the City Republican Convention, and to support the nominees of said Convention, as well as to use our utmost endeavors for their election.

Adjourned.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

The meeting of the Republican voters of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, held last night in school house No. 1 was quite large, and consisted chiefly of representative men whose property interests are extensive. Mr. John Megraw presided, and Mr. J. C. Patterson acted as Secretary. The candidates suggested are as follows: For Mayor—Thomas Megraw, Walton Woolsey, and W. C. Cooke. Select Council—H. H. Byram and R. H. King. School Directors—Thos. McCance and J. S. Ritenour, for three years, Jos. Snyder, Jr., and Wm. Stevens, for two years. Assessor—James Graham and Robert Boyd. Constable—Wm. Cranson and Wm. Burke. First district—Election Assessor, Wm. Gardner; Judge of Election, Abraham Patterson; Inspector, Wm. Anthony. Second district—Election Assessor, Lew